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HOUSING SURVEY REPORT
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
FEBRUARY 1967

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HOUSING SURVEY REPORT

By


CHARLES A KEATY*
Survey Director
Farm Labor Project Sanitarian

February 1967

Santa Cruz County
Health Department
1430 Freedom Blvd.
Watsonville, California

Santa Cruz County
Economic Opportunity Commission Inc.
P. O. Box "B"
Watsonville, California

*This report is based upon a survey of farm labor and other low income housing in and around Watsonville, California. It was a cooperative effort by the Santa Cruz County Economic Opportunity Commission and the Santa Cruz County Health Department. The project had two phases: Phase One consisted of contacting farm workers in the field as they worked to determine their place of residence, and Phase Two was an evaluation of all housing in neighborhoods in which farm workers live.



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to thank all those who helped me complete this report. Specifically, I would direct my appreciation to the six interviewers who worked so hard and did an excellent job. They were Flora Meza, Jose Fernandez, Ted Tirol and Juan Carmona. Ernest Rey, the survey team leader and Glen Smith, the analyst deserve special mention. My appreciation is also extended to the Planning Department of the County, Planning Department of the City of Watsonville, the growers of the Pajaro Valley, and to all those who patiently answered our questions.

Thank you all. I am sure your efforts have contributed much to the understanding of the extremely complex problem of low income housing.

Charles A. Keaty

March 18, 1967

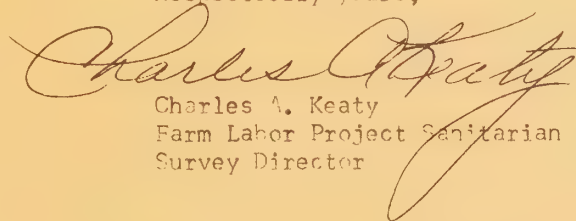
Economic Opportunity Commission
Santa Cruz County Incorporated
P. O. Box B
Watsonville, California

Commissioners:

The following report is the result of a housing survey which you requested in August, 1966. It was conducted within the boundaries of the Pajaro Valley Unified School District from September 12, 1966 to December 23, 1966. The Santa Cruz County Health Department supervised the survey. Six aides were employed by the Economic Opportunity Commission to conduct the interviews.

The goal of the survey was to evaluate the changes in the migrant farm worker population and the resultant changes in their housing needs. The intent of the survey was to evaluate all local housing to provide data necessary for the development of a general housing plan. Both the goal and the intent of the survey have been achieved. It is recommended that a similar survey be made of all problem areas within the county to assist planning countywide housing programs.

Respectfully yours,



Charles A. Keaty
Farm Labor Project Sanitarian
Survey Director

CMK:cw

Commissioners and advisory groups unanimously agreed that housing ranks with unemployment as one of the county's most serious problems. After limited study, it became apparent that before any specific plans could be formulated, more factual data was needed about the low income population and their housing conditions.

The County Health Department has been and continues to be very interested in housing conditions because of the physical and mental effects that poor housing has upon the individual. Public Health Nurses and Sanitarians were reporting many families living in extremely run down houses. These houses were a hazard to the health, not only of the families but also of the community. One example is a "failing" sewage disposal system which is a source of infection for all that contact it. In response to these reports by the Health Department staff, the Director of Environmental Health began to look into the possibility of conducting a survey to determine the degree of the problem in the county.

By fall 1966, the County Health Department and the E.O.C. had joined forces to cooperate in a single survey which would provide both with facts. It was decided that the County's Farm Labor Project Sanitarian would direct the survey using aides, hired through E.O.C., to do the interviewing work. The general boundaries of the study were arbitrarily set as the Pajaro Unified School District because it encompasses the majority of the agricultural area in the Pajaro Valley. Within the school district,

neighborhoods would be defined around concentrations of farm worker homes. These neighborhoods were to be the focal points of the survey.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE SURVEY

The first task of the survey director was to determine whether or not a door to door survey was needed or if perhaps a record search would be adequate. Only two sources were found to be useful. They were the 1960 and 1965 Census. The 1960 census provided many housing statistics e.g. percent sound housing, percent deteriorating, percent dilapidated, presence of sanitary facilities, age distribution of population and several other useful perimeters. However, nowhere in the 1960 census is the data categorised by ethnic group or income level. The 1965 census canvassed all persons in the county and provides only the income and age distribution facts of the county. Information needed but unavailable from either of these sources was facts about the farm worker family i.e. family size, average rent paid, number of persons per house, etc., ethnic composition of the population, average rental level of areas with a high percentage of substandard units, and other facts that would help to describe the living conditions of the seasonally employed farm worker and other low income groups in the community. It was decided that a door to door survey was the only way to get this information.

HOW THE SURVEY WAS MADE

The survey had two phases. Phase One was interviewing farm workers in the fields as they worked to determine exactly where they were living. Phase Two was a follow-up visit to the places of residence to determine the condition of the units. Early in September planning for Phase One was begun.

Growers and farm workers suggested that many of the migrant farm worker families had left the area by September, but the records of the Farm Labor Office indicated that the labor force would reach its second annual peak late in September (See figure 1). Of all the crops that were being harvested at this time (See pages 40-50 for details on crops that were being harvested), most could be picked by family groups. Although some migrant families had left the area, many families remained to take part in the September harvest.

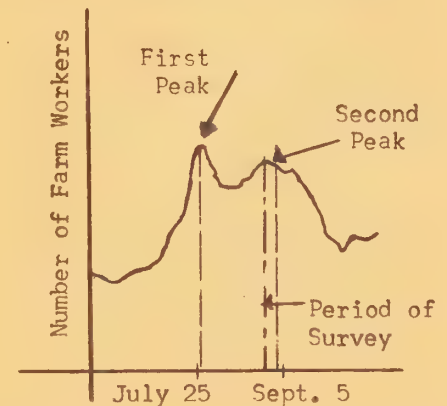


Figure 1 - Labor Force Annual Variations

Phase One design was formulated from the following considerations:

- 1.) The field survey must begin as soon as possible before departure of migrant families.

- 2.) The field survey must be completed in as short a time period as possible to limit the possibility of interviewing the same worker twice, since the workers move from farm to farm.

3.) Survey efforts must be restricted to workers in crops that could be picked by family groups.

4.) The number interviewed must be large enough that inferences could be made about the entire agricultural labor force. There is little doubt that the survey could have begun earlier than it did without jeopardizing the preparation that the survey team needed. Completion of the first phase interviews took only nine (9) days. There was no indication of duplication, and the interviews were limited to workers in strawberries, string beans, tomatoes, cabbage, squash, lettuce and apples. A total of 573 interviews were made which represents 40% to 50% of the agricultural labor force at work in the Pajaro Valley (The State Department of Public Health had indicated that 20% would be statistically significant). Since only one adult of a family group was interviewed, it is estimated that 270 families took part in the survey. To make maximum use of the team's time, a minimum of 10 workers was arbitrarily set as a precondition to the team entering a field.

The survey team was composed of five men and one woman. They were hired for four months by the E.O.C. and the only employment qualifications imposed were the ability to speak Spanish, and have extensive experience as a migrant farm worker or with migrant workers. They were trained for two weeks after which they were ready to be sent into the fields to interview workers.

Before the survey team entered a field, the owner of the field was personally contacted for permission to talk to the workers. With very few exceptions growers were willing to allow the interviews. They asked only that interviews be as brief as possible and if a worker did not care to respond that he be left alone. To accomplish this, a short questionnaire was developed (see page 33 for sample questionnaire) that took only three minutes to complete. It should be noted that at no time did the team encounter workers who were reluctant to answer survey questions. Phase One was completed on September 23, and sampled the agricultural labor force as it reached its peak (see figure 1). Addresses of residence were taken from the questionnaire and pin-pointed on a map of the Pajaro Unified School District.

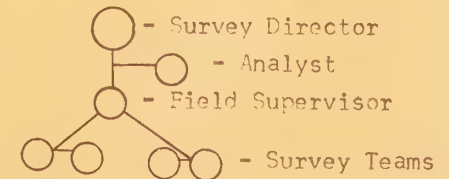
Now that the distribution of the farm workers was clear (see page 17), the planning of Phase Two could begin. Results of Phase One showed that the majority of farm workers, who were in the field at the time of the survey, lived within the city limits of Watsonville in the oldest, most neglected parts of town. By chance these concentrations of workers within the city corresponded with the 1960 census enumerator districts (these are the smallest geographic units used by the census). For the purposes of this report these areas were called "neighborhoods" (see pages 17, 18, 24). This made it possible to compare the survey results with the 1960 census figures directly, and made it possible to compare the living conditions of farm workers in these neighborhoods with the general

Watsonville population. Those workers who didn't live in the city were concentrated in five areas of Northern Monterey County (see page 19). It was assumed that farm workers live next to other poor persons in the community and therefore a survey of the areas of Santa Cruz County and Monterey County in which farm workers were living would be a survey of the housing in which low income groups live. This hypothesis was substantiated during the survey.

Phase Two began on October 10 after a two week training period. Interviewers went door to door and talked to all who would talk to them. It must be emphasized that in the neighborhoods defined around farm worker housing concentrations, an attempt was made to evaluate all of the housing. The questionnaire used (see page 34) had two elements: first, several personal questions were asked which were designed to help the interviewer understand the occupant's situation and instill confidence in the interviewer; secondly, the housing check list (see page 36) which was the basis for deciding the condition of the unit. A typical interview would be: introduction at the door, and invitation inside; answering of personal question and introduction to check list; quick look around interior and exterior of unit, and an expression of gratitude for cooperation in survey.

The most difficult aspect of the survey was maintaining continuity of evaluation. This was a problem on two levels. Ensuring that each interviewer was judging problems in the same or approximately the same way as all other interviewers was the first level.

Approximating the evaluation technique of the 1960 census takers was the second level. Constant evaluation of the work of the survey team was made in two ways. The first way, four of the six aides were paired up to form two-man survey teams. The fifth aide was made field supervisor of both survey teams. His job was to supply the survey teams with what ever they needed, and to double check the work of the teams by making random spot checks of their evaluations. The second way of constantly evaluating the survey teams was made by the analyst who randomly selected questionnaires and made independent housing evaluations which was compared with the team evaluation.



Continuity with the 1960 census is based upon three points; 1. The areas surveyed were exactly the same; 2. The criteria used in this survey was exactly the same as was used in 1960; and 3. The staff used to make the 1960 census were as technically prepared as the staff of this survey. As mentioned earlier in this report, farm workers housing was concentrated in the three census districts of Watsonville (see page 24). The criteria used (see page 36) in this survey is based upon the amount of repair needed to correct a defect. It is simple to use and proved its effectiveness in 1960. Our interviewers differed from the 1960 census takers in that our staff were residents of the areas studied and could communicate with low-income groups well.

It is well understood that a limitation upon the validity of the data is the subjectivity of the evaluator. As shown above a serious attempt was made to maintain evaluation continuity and control subjectivity. It is felt that this was accomplished adequately, and that the statistics that follow are valid indicators of the living conditions.

SECTION II

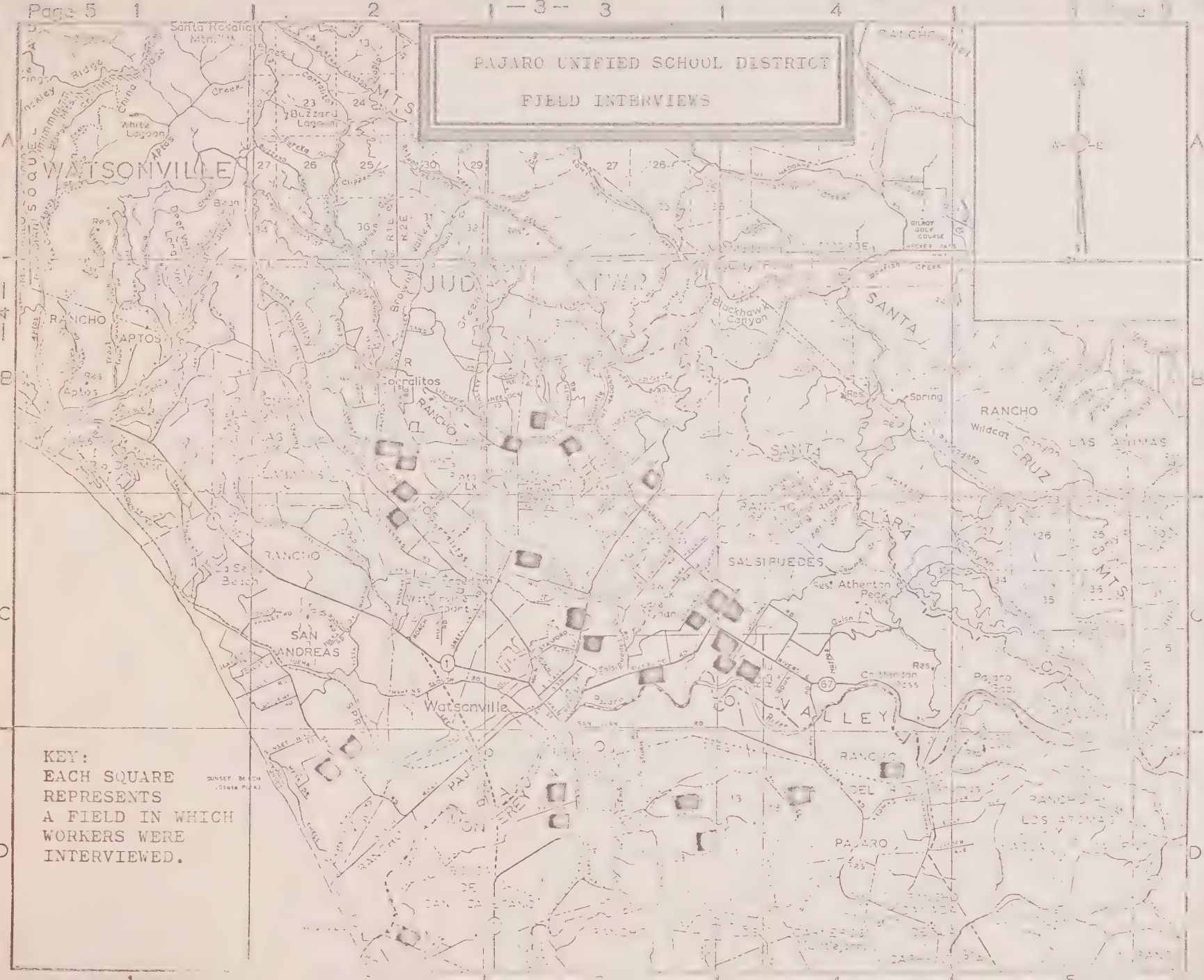
RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

This section is devoted to the presentation of the data collected. For analysis and conclusions see Section III.

PHASE I: The Field Survey

PAJARO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
FIELD INTERVIEWS

KEY:
EACH SQUARE
REPRESENTS
A FIELD IN WHICH
WORKERS WERE
INTERVIEWED.



RESULTS OF PHASE I - FIELD SURVEY

TABLE A

No. of inter- views	Marital Status			No. in Household	Children at home under 21 years old	Children at home under 6 years old	Length of stay in the area			Plans to return to the area
	sing.	mar.	other				less than 3 mo.	3 to 6 mo.	more than 6 mo.	
573	189	366	18	2,399	1,248	460	107	145	321	369
Would use day care center	Desire Additional education		Currently enrolled in adult education		Desire better local housing		Average number persons per household	Average number persons per family	Average number children per family	Average number children per family (under 6)
219	199		30		399		4	6.5	3.4	1.7

Migrant farm worker characteristics:

- A. Home base-(Home base is the place that the family calls home, and to which they return each year to spend their winter).

Interstate migrants. 40%

Intrastate migrants. 20%

Mexico 40%

(These are not braceros they are workers who gave Mexico as their home base.)

- B. Length of stay in the area-

More than 6 months 56%

(This is due a large portion of the domestic labor force that pick apples, see graph on page 49 for composition of labor force).

Between 3 and 6 months 25%

Less than 3 months 19%

- C. Family size-(It is assumed that all who indicated that they were married are units in the farm worker family population, therefore all figures on the preceding table must be adjusted because only 64% interviewed were married.

Children under six years old 1.4 (460/ (.56)(573))

Children between six and twenty-one . . . 2.4 (1248/ (.56)(573)-460/ (.56)(573))

Adults 3.6 ((2399-1248)/ (.56)(573))

- D. Size of household-(These persons live in the same dwelling unit but are not necessarily related) 4.7 (2399/573)

- E. Marital status-

%Married 64%

Single 33%

Divorced, separated or widowed 3%

*Since only one member of a family group was interviewed, this figure represents the number of families.

F. Plans to return to this area next year-

Yes. 65%

No 35%

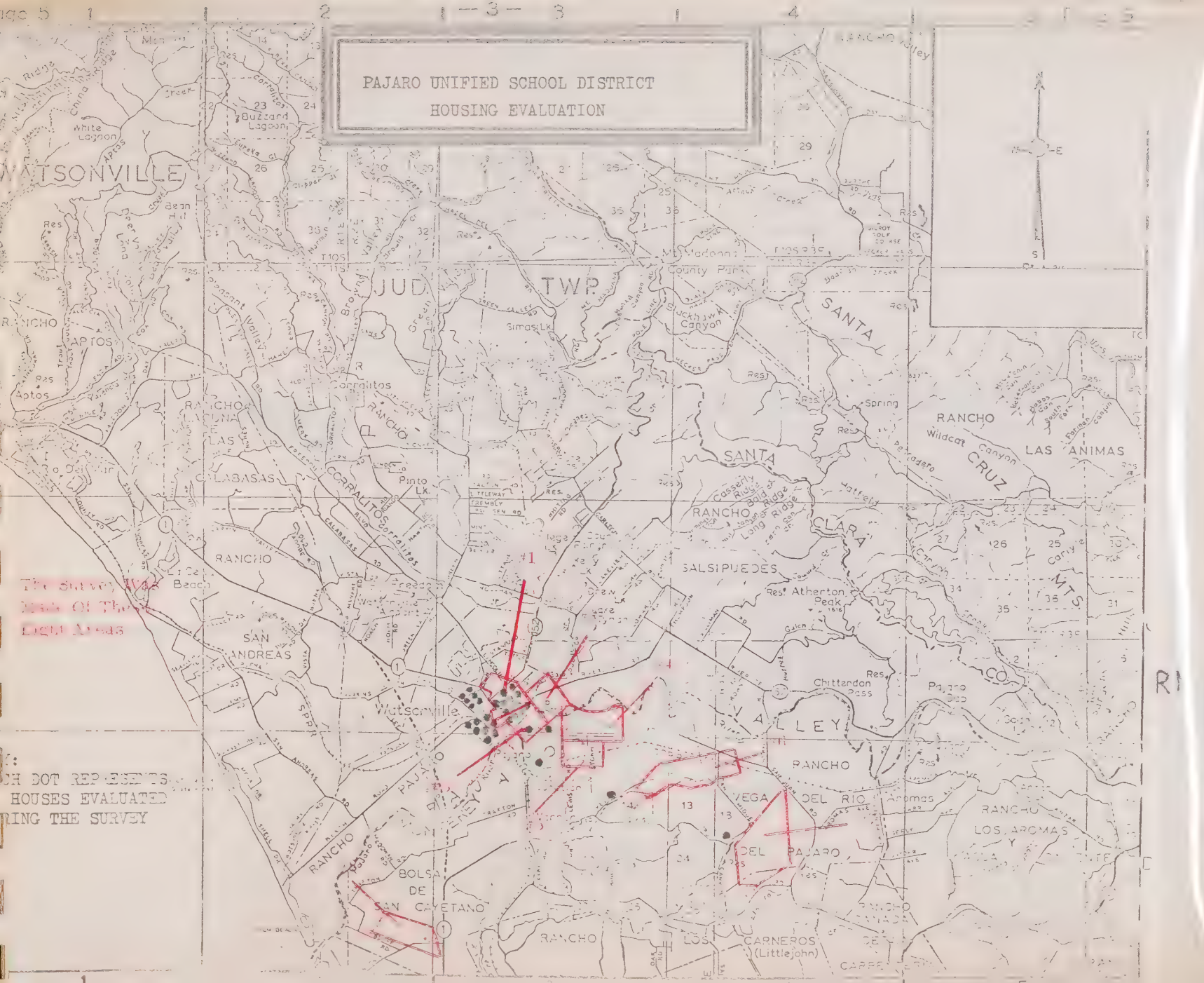
G. Reasons for not returning-

The reason most frequently given was lack of adequate housing.

NOTE: It must be emphasized that these figures are drawn from data that was collected during the second annual peak in the agricultural labor force (see page 4), and these parameters are minimum estimates of the number of families in the area during the first annual peak.

PHASE II: The Housing Evaluation

PAJARO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT HOUSING EVALUATION

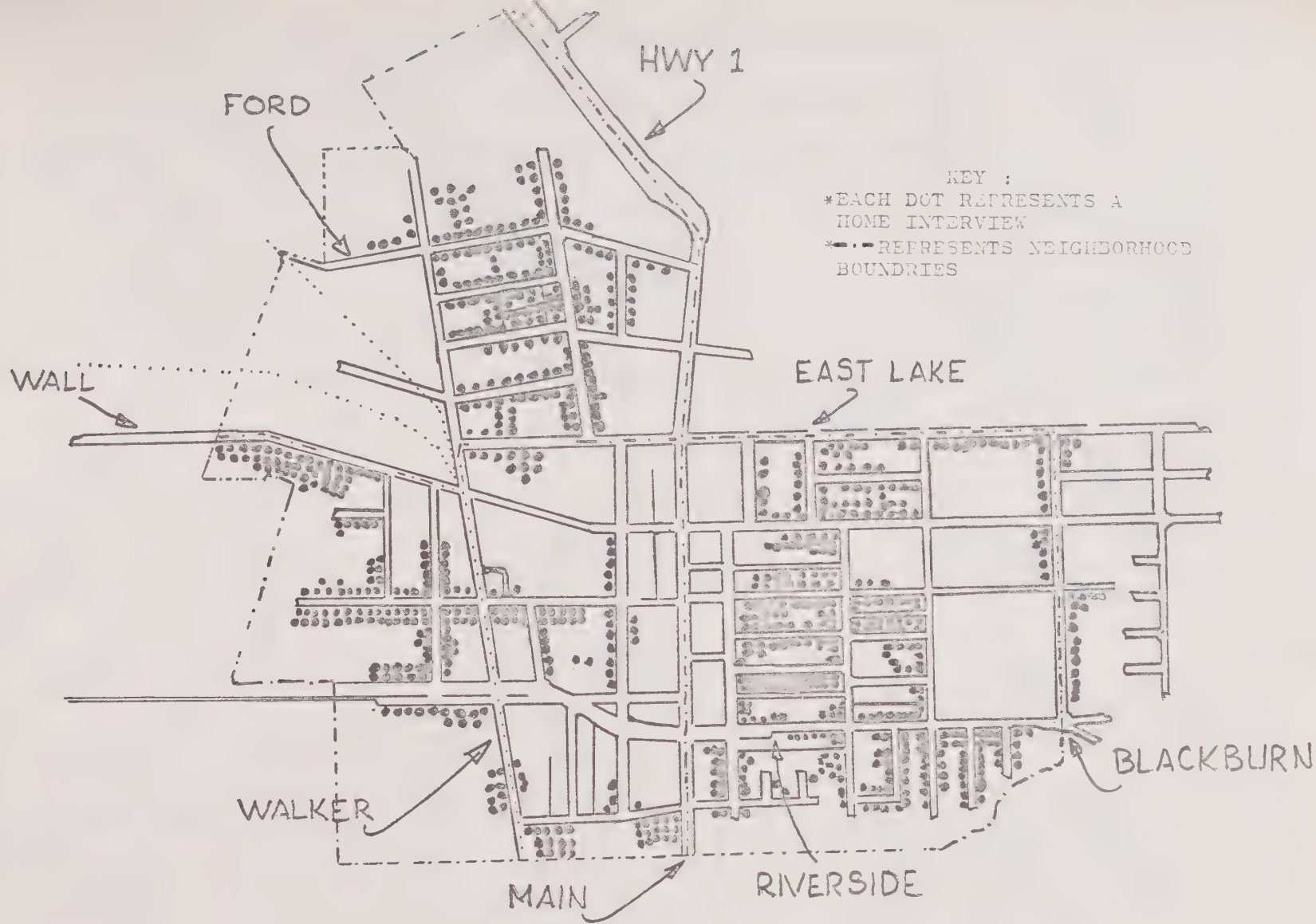


Eight Areas
Made Of These
The Survey Was



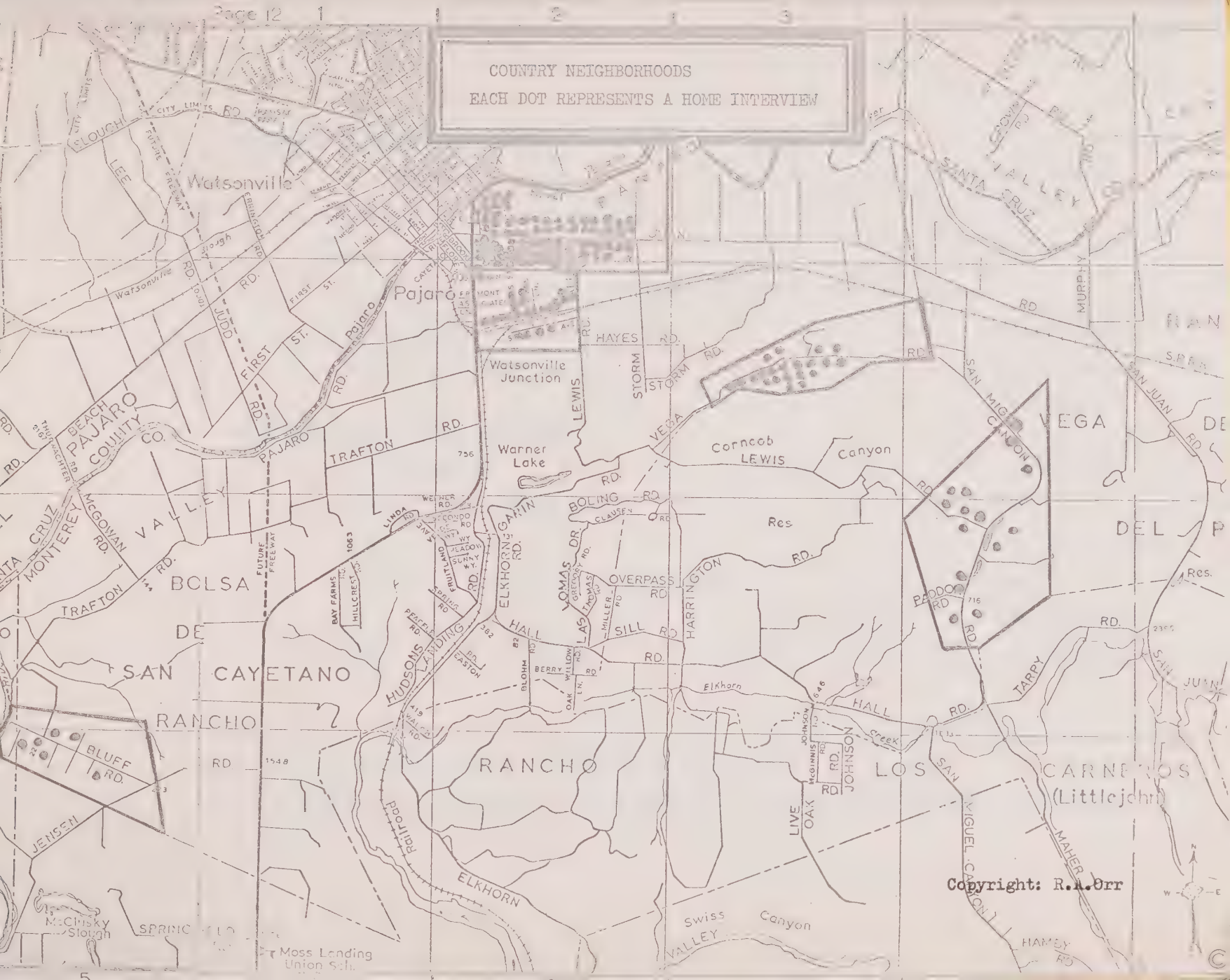
PAJARO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
HOUSING EVALUATION

CH DOT REPRESENTS
HOUSES EVALUATED
RING THE SURVEY



THREE NEIGHBORHOODS WITHIN
WATSONVILLE CITY LIMITS

COUNTRY NEIGHBORHOODS
EACH DOT REPRESENTS A HOME INTERVIEW



Seasonally employed farm workers

A. Size of household	5.4 persons
B. Percentage that own their homes	25%
C. Length of residency	3 to 6 years
D. Percent of substandard *units that are occupied by farm workers . .	69%
E. Average rent for substandard units	\$54 per month
F. Average rent for sound units	\$63 per month

Total population of the study area

A. Size of household	3.5 persons
B. Percentage that own their homes	31%
C. Length of residency	more than 6 years
*D. Percent of all houses that are substandard	78%
E. Average rent for substandard units	\$54 per month
F. Average rent for sound units	\$61 per month

* The term unit used hereafter refers to a living area consisting of more than one room with it's own kitchen facilities and or separate exit.

** This figure is not comparable to I - D because I - D figure indicates number of persons in substandard units and II - D indicates percent of all units.

TABLE B

Comparison of Farm Worker Population with Whole Population of Study

	AREA I Watsonville	AREA II Watsonville	AREA III Watsonville	AREA IV Monterey County Areas (taken as a whole)
Average rent of substandard units	\$57	\$59	\$51	\$49
Farm worker rent in substandard units	\$54	\$59	\$57	\$48
Average rent of sound units	\$62	\$78	\$60	\$44
Farm worker rent in sound units	\$79	\$71	\$56	\$45
Percent owner occupied units	31	40	15	29
Percent of farm workers that are home owners	32	45	0	25
Percent owner occupied substandard units	39	66	76	60
Percent of farm workers that live in substandard units	53	51	100	73
Percent owner occupied sound units	61	34	24	40
Percent of farm workers that live in sound units	15	4	0	2

TABLE B (CONTINUED)

	AREA I Watsonville	AREA II Watsonville	AREA III Watsonville	AREA IV Monterey County Areas (taken as a whole)
Farm worker family size	6.5	4.8	5.0	5.3
Average household size	4	3.5	3.3	4.1

TABLE C

General Population Characteristics

		SANTA CRUZ COUNTY			MONTEREY COUNTY					Average
		AREA 1	AREA 2	AREA 3	AREA 4	AREA 5	AREA 6	AREA 7	AREA 8	
Size of the household		4	3.5	3.25	4	3	6	3	5	3.5
OCCUPATION	Farm Worker	65%	50%	50%	50%	62%	60%	60%	67%	52%
	Retired	20%	20%	22%	20%	19%	10%	13%	0	21%
	Welfare	5%	4%	2%	3%	0	0	0	0	1.7%
	Unemployed	7%	3%	3%	5%	0	0	0	0	4%
	Misc.	2%	17%	20%	17%	19%	15%	20%	33%	15%
	Anglo-Saxon	59%	39%	39%	43%	24%	10%	27%	27%	42%
ETHNIC GROUP	Mexican-American	40%	38%	45%	43%	67%	90%	67%	83%	42%
	Filipino	0	6%	9%	4%	0	0	6%	0	6%
	Japanese	0	7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3%
	Chinese	0	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1%
	Negro	0	3.5%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1%
	Other	1	4%	7%	10%	9%	0	0	0	5%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	less than 3 mo.	2%	2%	2%	0	14%	0	6%	0	2%
	3 to 6 mo.	0	3%	5%	1%	0	5%	0	0	3%
	more than 6 mo.	98%	95%	93%	99%	86%	95%	94%	100%	95%
	less than 3 yrs.	15%	23%	22%	30%	29%	50%	67%	17%	23%
	3 to 6 years	16%	11%	11%	10%	19%	10%	0	16%	12%
	More than 6 yrs.	69%	66%	70%	60%	52%	70%	33%	67%	65%

TABLE C (CONTINUED)

General Population Characteristics

		SANTA CRUZ COUNTY			MONTEREY COUNTY				Average
		AREA 1	AREA 2	AREA 3	AREA 4	AREA 5	AREA 6	AREA 7	
FAMILY COMPOSITION									
	Father	70%	73%	70%	80%	81%	90%	74%	70%
	Mother	96%	90%	80%	88%	80%	70%	67%	87%
	Grandfather	3%	1%	1%	0	0	0	13%	1%
	Grandmother	1%	3.5%	2%	5%	0	0	0	2%
	Children under 21 years per family	2%	1.8%	1.5%	2%	1.5%	4%	1.8%	1.8%
	Children - 6 yrs. per family	1%	.5%	.5%	.7%	.5%	1%	.5%	.5%
	Others	0	.2%	.3%	.1%	0	.3%	.3%	.1%
WHAT ARE THE	Housing	40%	59%	70%	88%	76%	80%	67%	61%
NEIGHBORHOOD	Jobs	20%	36%	35%	26%	19%	59%	7%	30%
PROBLEMS	Recreation	4%	2%	5%	8%	10%	0	0	3%
	Others	0	0	0	1%	0	0	0	3%

TABLE D

		Housing Characteristics									
		SANTA CRUZ COUNTY					MONTEREY COUNTY				
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Average	
Condition of The Units	Sound	29%	26%	11%	27%	10%	5%	20%	50%	22%	
	Deteriorating	45%	41%	48%	44%	29%	20%	47%	0	43%	
	Dilapidated	26%	33%	41%	29%	61%	75%	33%	50%	35%	
RENTAL LEVEL	Less than \$30 mo.	11%	3%	7%	7%	21%	40%	50%	0	7%	
	\$30 - \$60 mo.	49%	42%	58%	57%	64%	40%	50%	100%	49%	
	\$60-\$90 mo.	34%	50%	34%	35%	15%	20%	0	0	40%	
	More than \$90 mo.	6%	5%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	4%	
AVERAGE	Number of rooms	5	5	4	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
AVERAGE	Number of bedrooms	2	2.2	2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	
AVERAGE	Number of beds/bedrooms	3	3	2.5	2.3	2.5	3	3	3.3	2.7	
TYPE OF UNITS	Single Family Units	94%	94%	70%	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	
	Apartments	6%	6%	24%	0	0	0	0	0	12	
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED		30%	39%	25%	22%	31%	53%	33%	67%	31%	
SANITARY FACILITIES	Hot Water	99%	99%	96%	99%	95%	85%	67%	100%	97%	
	Flush Toilets	100%	100%	97%	99%	95%	85%	67%	100%	98%	
	Bath tub or shower	100%	100%	97%	99%	95%	85%	67%	100%	98%	

WATSONVILLE
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 HOME INTERVIEWS



Housing Survey
As Determined By
Of Watsonville City
Housing Conditions



TABLE E
CHANGES IN CONDITION OF WATSONVILLE
SINCE 1960

Overall Condition of 3 Neighborhoods

	1960**	1966	Change
SOUND	60%	22%	*-42%
DET.	28%	43%	*+15%
DIL.	12%	35%	+13%

Condition By Neighborhood

		1960**	1960	%Change
AREA 1	Sound	58	29	-29
	Dil.	32	45	+13
	Det.	10	26	+16
AREA 2	Sound	66	26	-40
	Dil.	27	41	+14
	Det.	7	32	+25
AREA 3	Sound	55	11	-44
	Dil.	27	48	+21
	Dit.	19	41	+23

+

+ equal an increase

- equal a decrease

**1960 figures are from 1960 census

SECTION III

THE AVERAGE HOME

This section uses the statistics from the preceding section to describe the "average" living unit.

THE AVERAGE UNIT
AVAILABLE TO LOW INCOME
GROUPS IN WATSONVILLE AND
NORTH MONTEREY COUNTY

The following indicates living conditions of low income groups in Watsonville and North Monterey County:

A. Size. The average size home is 4.5 rooms, of which 2 rooms are sleeping areas, 1 room is a kitchen, 1 a bathroom 100% and $\frac{1}{2}$ a room is the "living area." If this a farm worker family 5.4 people live in this home.

B. Rent As shown on the graph the probability is very great that the family is paying from \$30 to \$90 per month for the unit. Average pays \$55 per month in the city and \$47 per month in the county.

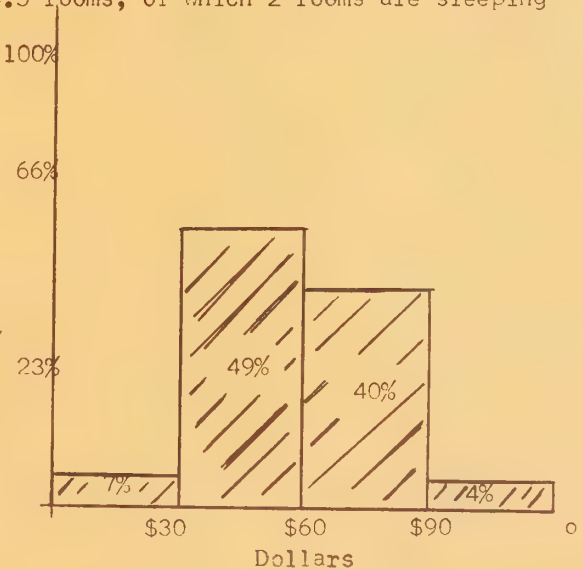


Figure 2-Rental Level

C. CONDITION OF THE UNIT

A family in 1960 would have found it relatively simple to find a sound house. However, by 1966 a family was probably living in a unit that needed repair (e.g. window frames were rotten, windows were broken, there were cracks in the foundations and walls, etc.)

1960	1966
Dil. 12%	Dil. 35%
Det. 28%	Det. 43%
Sound 60%	Sound 22%

Fig. 4 - Condition of study area, 1960 and 1966.

D. OCCUPANCY As shown by the chart, the

chances are that the low income family is either Mexican-American or Anglo-Saxon. There are probably 4 to 5 persons living in a rather cramped unit. Probably 2 or 3 of these persons are children, one of which is an infant.

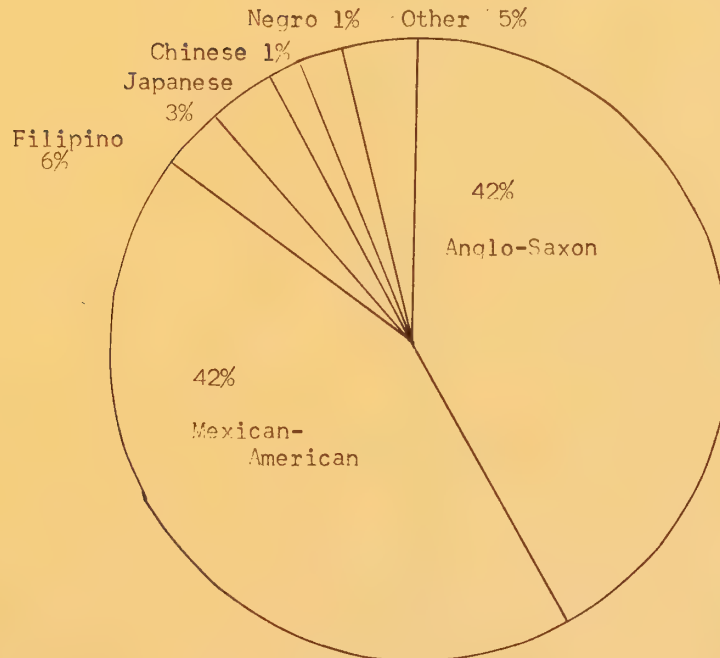


Fig. 3 Ethnic Composition

E. SANITARY FACILITIES If they live in Watsonville the family probably does have hot and cold water, indoor toilets, and bath or shower; but if they live across the river the probability is far less than the unit is equipped with these conveniences.

F. OWNERSHIP OF THE UNIT

Since 1950 there has been a 10% reduction in the number of homes that are occupied by their owner.

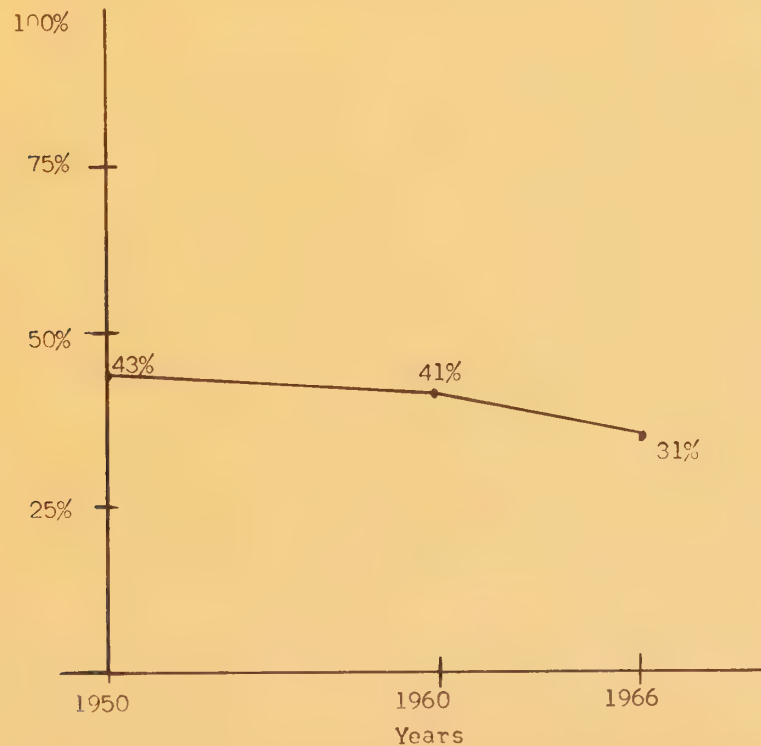
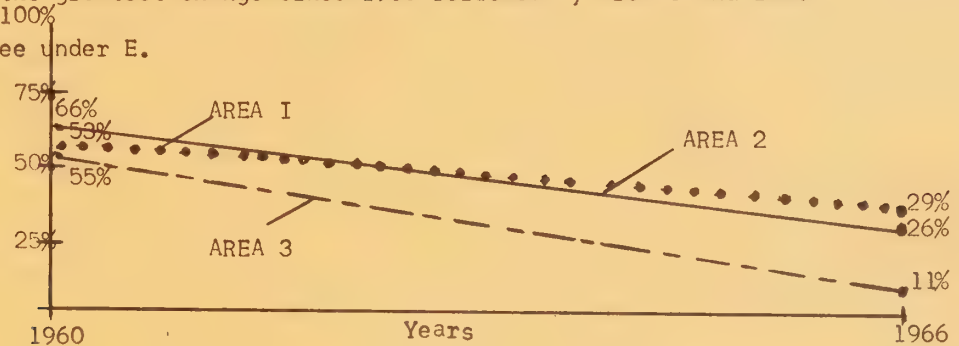


Figure 5 - Change in the percent of owner occupied units

G. WHICH AREA HAS CHANGED THE MOST?

Area 2 shows the greatest change since 1960 followed by area 3 and last by area 1. See under E.



H. HOW EASY WAS IT TO FIND THIS HOUSE? Although this average home doesn't provide needed space it is a shelter that many families that come to this area each year never have. No one is sure how serious the housing shortage is in July when most of the migrant families are here, but in November the vacancy factor is 4.9 which means that only 4.9% of all of the habitable structures in Watsonville are vacant. This figure is about 1/3 as large as the city of Santa Cruz and nearly 1/5 that of Santa Cruz County. A small vacancy factor also means that when the demand for housing is great, as is the case in July, any unit in the area becomes a possible rental whether or not it habitable.

APPENDIX

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your marital status?

Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐

2. How many are in your household? _____

3. Number of children in family living with you? _____

4. How many of your children are under 6 years old? _____

5. If a day care center was available would you use it? yes ☐ No ☐

6. Are you enrolled in any adult educational program? Yes ☐ No ☐

What: _____ Where: _____

7. Would you like additional educational programs? (i.e., driver training, clerical, etc.)

What: _____ At what time: _____

8. How long do you work in this area each year?

Less than 3 months ☐ 3-6 months ☐ More than 6 months ☐

What months? _____

9. Where is your home base? _____

10. What are your plans for returning to your home base?

11. Do you plan on returning to this area again next year?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐

12. Where do you live now? Camp ☐ Private ☐ other ☐

Street address _____ City _____

13. If you live out of the area (compute more than 15 miles), is it because of:

Lack of adequate housing ☐ Other ☐

If other _____

14. If housing were available locally would you use it?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐

Interviewer _____ s ☐ q ☐

UN EXAMEN DE TRABAJADORES AGRICOLAS Y SUS FAMILIAS

1. ¿Es Ud. casado?

soltero ☐ casado ☐ divorciado ☐ separado ☐ viudo ☐

2. ¿Cuántos de su familia viven en casa? _____

3. ¿Cuántos niños de su familia viven con Ud.? _____

4. ¿Tiene hijos menores de seis años? ¿Cuántos? _____

5. ¿Si hubiera guardería infantil la usaría? si ☐ no ☐

6. ¿Participa en una programa educacional para adultos? si ☐ no ☐

Que: _____ Donde: _____

7. ¿Le gustaria mas programas? si ☐ no ☐

Que: _____ A que hora: _____

8. ¿Cuanto tiempo trabaja en esta area cada ano?

menos de 3 meses ☐ 3-6 meses ☐ mas de 6 meses ☐

¿que meses? _____

9. ¿Donde tiene su casa permanente? _____

10. ¿Que planes tiene para volver a su casa? _____

11. ¿Piensa volver aqui el otro ano? si ☐ no ☐

12. ¿Donde vive ahora? en campo ☐ privado ☐ otros ☐

Direccion _____ Ciudad _____

13. ¿Si Ud. vive 15 millas fuera de la area es por falta de casa?

O alguna otra razon? ☐

14. ¿Si hubiera casa apropiada cerca la usaria? si ☐ no ☐ no se ☐

Intrevistador _____ s ☐ q ☐

HOUSING SURVEY
QUESTIONNAIRE

Interviewer

Date

1. Occupation _____ Where _____
2. Size of Household? _____ Father ☒ Children under 6 _____ Others _____
Mother ☒ Grand Father ☒ _____
Children _____ Grand Mother ☒
(Under 21)
3. How long have you lived in this area? Less than 3 Yrs. _____ 3-6 Yrs _____ Indef. _____
4. How long do you plan to stay in the area? Less than 3Mo. _____ 3-6Mo _____ More than 6Mo _____
5. Do you plan to return next year? Yes _____ No _____ If not, why? _____

6. Would you be interested in working with the local anti-overty group? Yes _____ No _____
7. Name two potential leaders in your neighborhood. Name _____
Address _____ Name _____ Address _____
8. As you see it, what are the problems of the neighborhood that could be resolved
by community action? _____

9. Which of the following community problems interest you?
- ☒ A. Employment
- ☒ B. Job training opportunities
- ☒ C. Child Care or Headstart
- ☒ D. Adult Education
- ☒ E. CLASSES: ☒ Citizenship ☒ Drivers ☒ Others ☒ -Define _____

- ☒ F. Youth Recreation

- ☐ G. Health Services Additional Clinics ☐ Direct medical care ☐
- ☐ H. Legal Aid
- ☐ I. Small Business Loans
- ☐ J. Other _____
10. Ethnic group AS ☐ MA ☐ PHIL ☐ JA ☐ CH ☐ NG ☐ Other ☐
11. Type of unit:
House ☐ Flat ☐ Apartment ☐
12. Access to unit:
Direct ☐ Thru other ☐
13. Kitchen and cooking equipment:
Exclusive ☐ Share ☐ None ☐
14. Number of bedrooms: _____; number of beds: _____
15. Condition of house:
Sound ☐ Deteriorating ☐ Dilapidated ☐
16. Number of rooms in unit? _____
17. Is there hot running water? Yes _____ No _____
18. Is there a flush toilet? Yes _____ No _____
19. Is there a bathtub or shower? Yes _____ No _____
20. How much rent? Less than \$30 = ☐ \$30-60 = ☐ \$60-90 = ☐ \$90 or more ☐ No response ☐

CHECK SHEET

Slight Defects: (Normally corrected during regular maintenance)

- _____ (A) Lack of paint
- _____ (B) Slight damage to porch or steps
- _____ (C) Slight wearing away of mortar between bricks or masonry.
- _____ (D) Small cracks in walls, plaster, or chimney
- _____ (E) Cracked windows
- _____ (F) Slight wear on floors, doorsills, doorframes, window sills, or window frames
- _____ (G) Broken gutters or downspouts.

Intermediate Defects: (Usually fixed by normal upkeep)

- _____ (A) Holes, open cracks, rotted, loose, or missing materials in the foundation, walls, roof, floors, or ceilings, but not over a large area.
- _____ (B) Shaky or unsafe porch, steps, or railings.
- _____ (C) Several broken or missing window panes.
- _____ (D) Some rotted or loose window frames or sashes that are no longer rainproof or windproof.
- _____ (E) Broken or loose stair treads, or broken, loose, or missing raisers, baluster or railings of inside of outside stairs.
- _____ (F) Deep wear on doorsills, doorframes, outside or inside steps or floors.
- _____ (G) Missing bricks or cracks in chimney which are not serious enough to be a fire hazard.
- _____ (H) Makeshift chimney, such as stovepipe or other uninsulated pipes, leading directly from the stovepipe to the outside through a hole in the roof, wall, or window.
- _____ (I) Other _____

Critical Defects: (Only corrected by extensive repairs or by replacement)

- _____ (A) Holes, open cracks, or rotted, loose, or missing material (clapboard siding, shingles, bricks, concrete, tile, plaster, or floorboards) over a large area of the foundation, outside walls, roof, chimney, or inside walls, floors, or ceilings.
- _____ (B) Substantial sagging of floors, walls, or roof.
- _____ (C) Extensive damage by storm, fire, or flood.

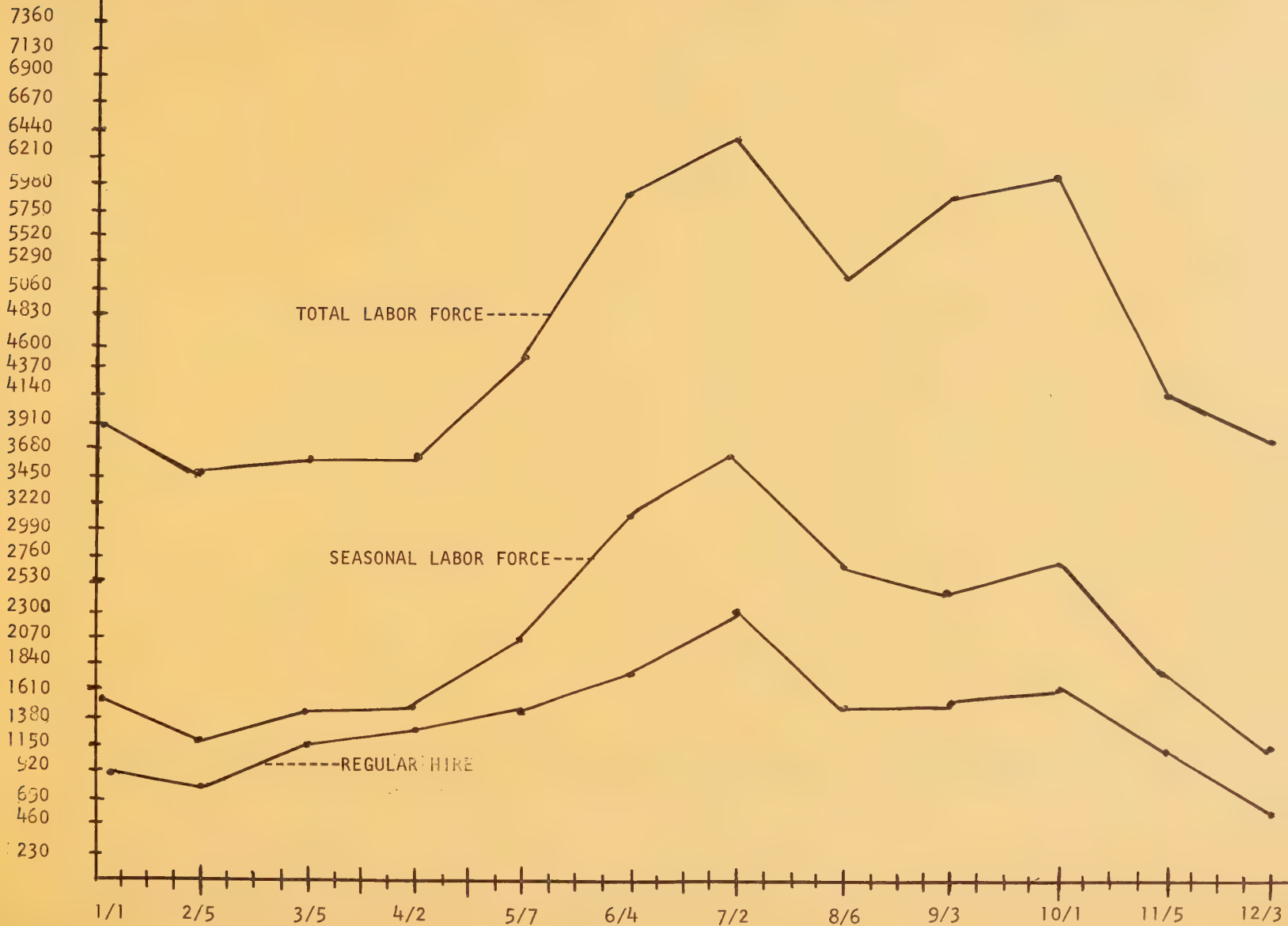
DENSITY

	POP.	DU	POP/DU
1940	8,937	2,623	3.4
1950	11,088	3,950	2.8
1960	13,293	4,926	2.7
1966	13,648	4,926	2.8
Survey Low income groups	3,558	937	3.5
Farm Workers	1,508	290	5.2

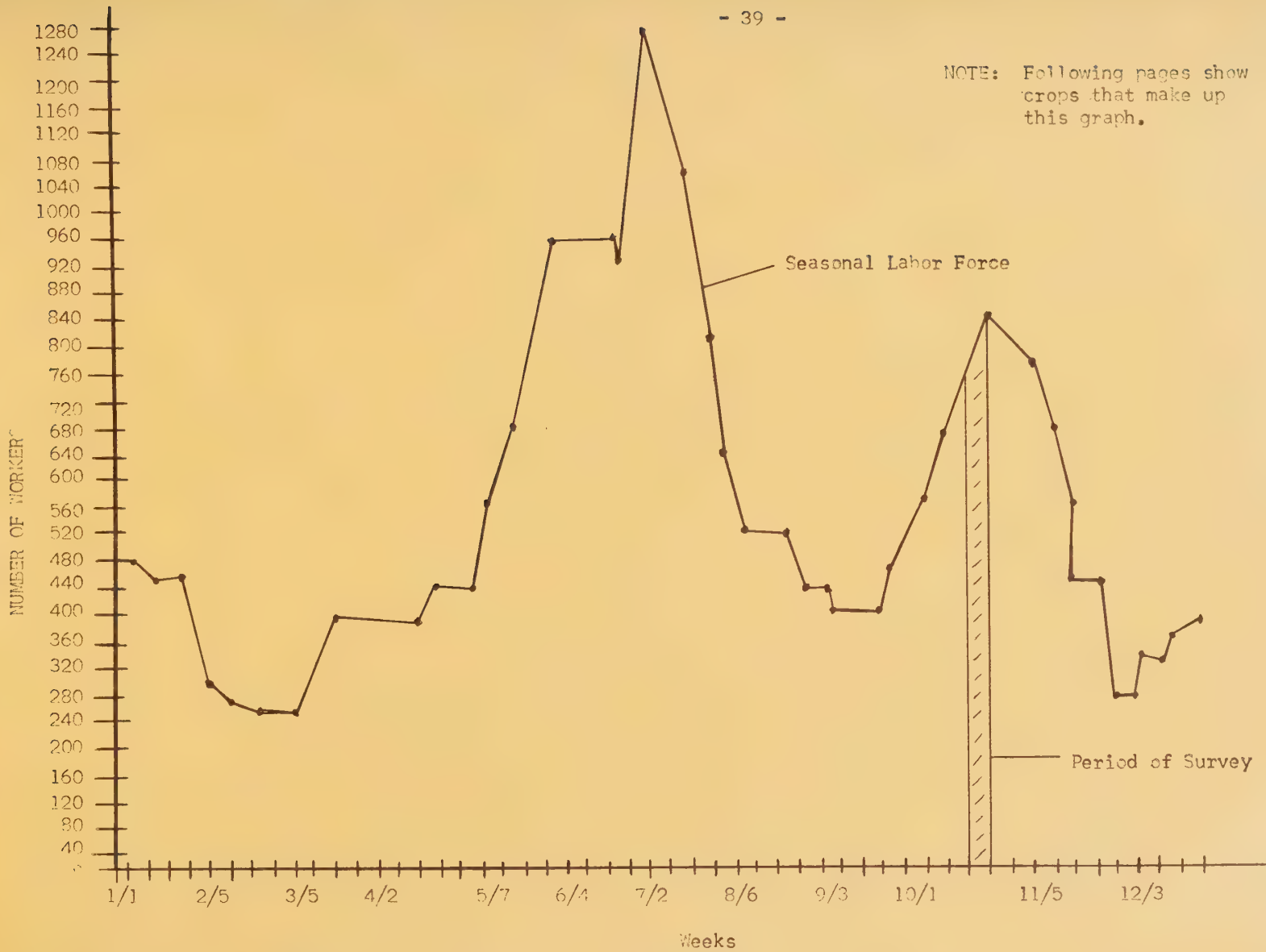
A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOR
FORCE IN THE PAJARO VALLEY, 1966

The following section served as a guide to the composition of the labor force. The first page is a general graph of the labor force, and the last page all together show exactly how the labor force is made up. (In this portion the red indicates seasonally hired and the black are regular hired).

FARM LABOR FORCE- ANNUAL VARIATION

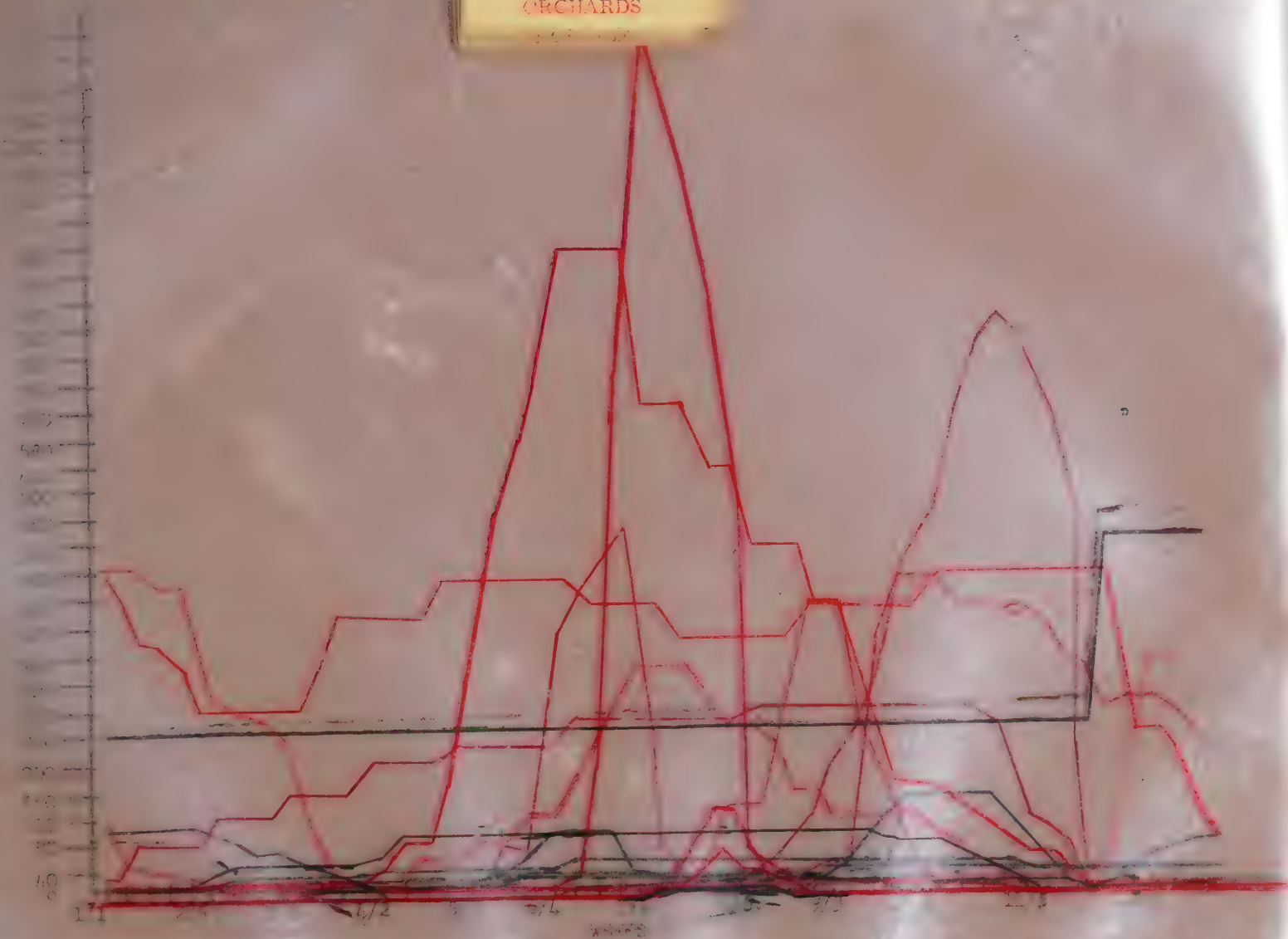


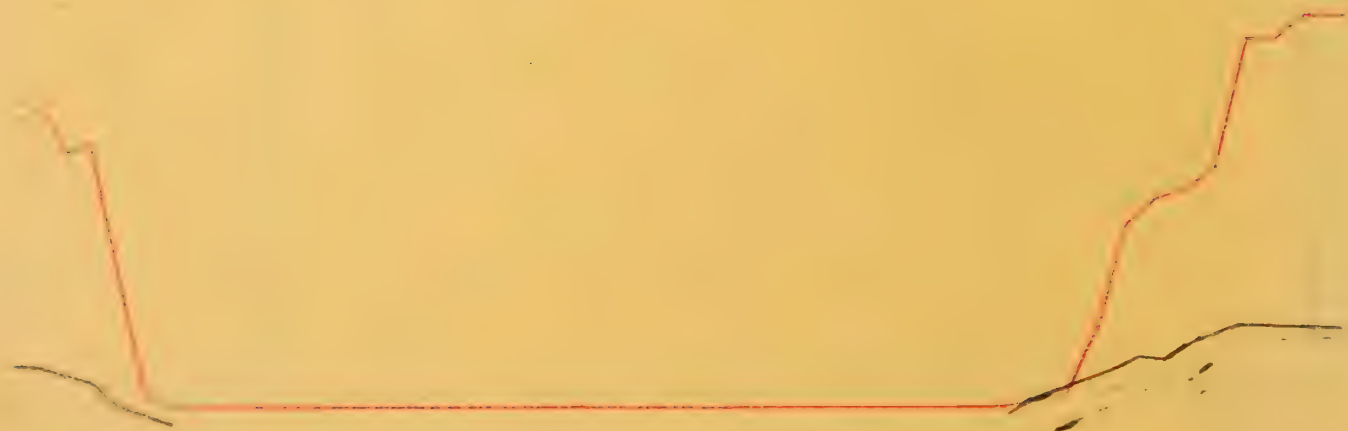
NOTE: Following pages show
crops that make up
this graph.



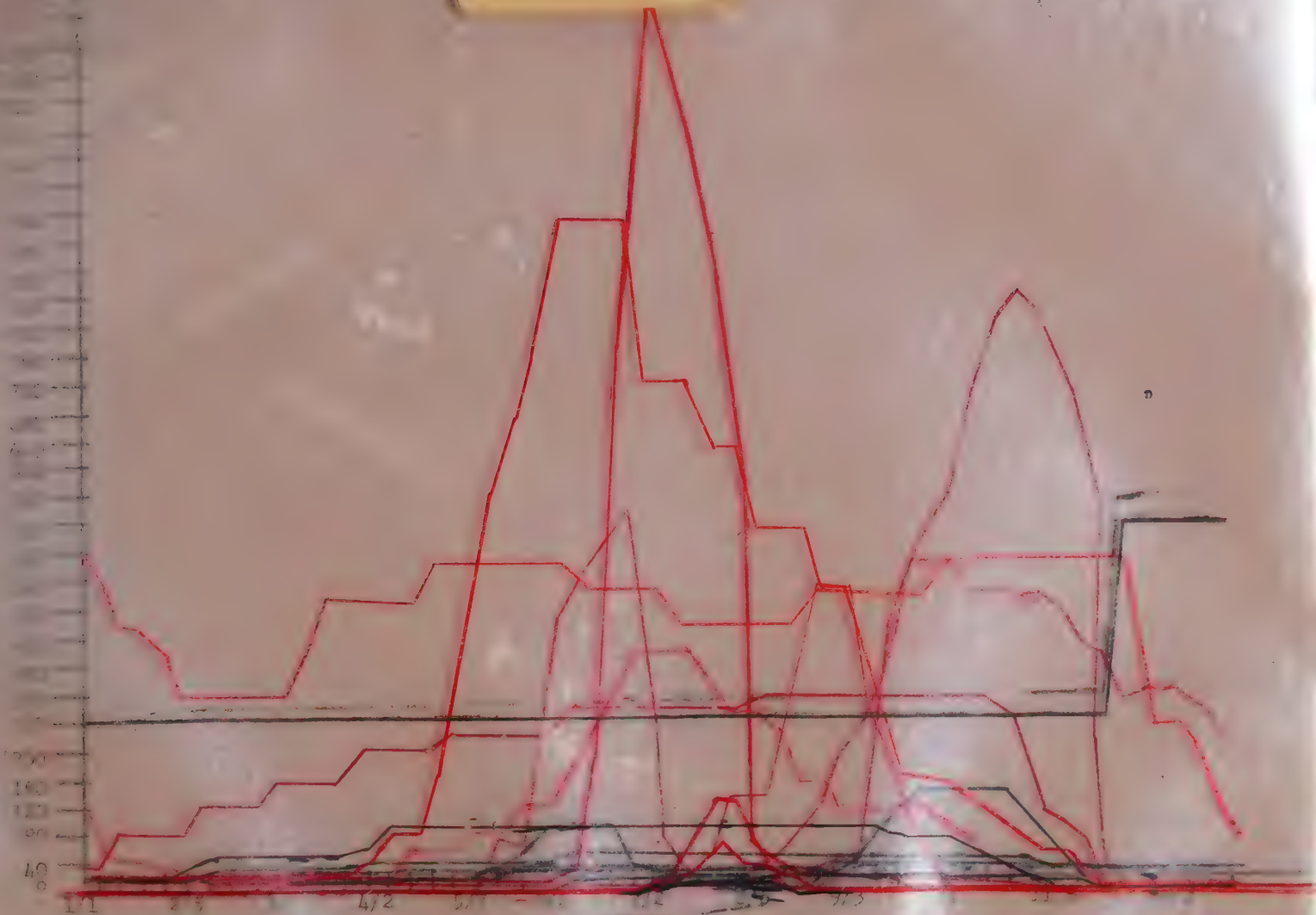
SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL FORCE

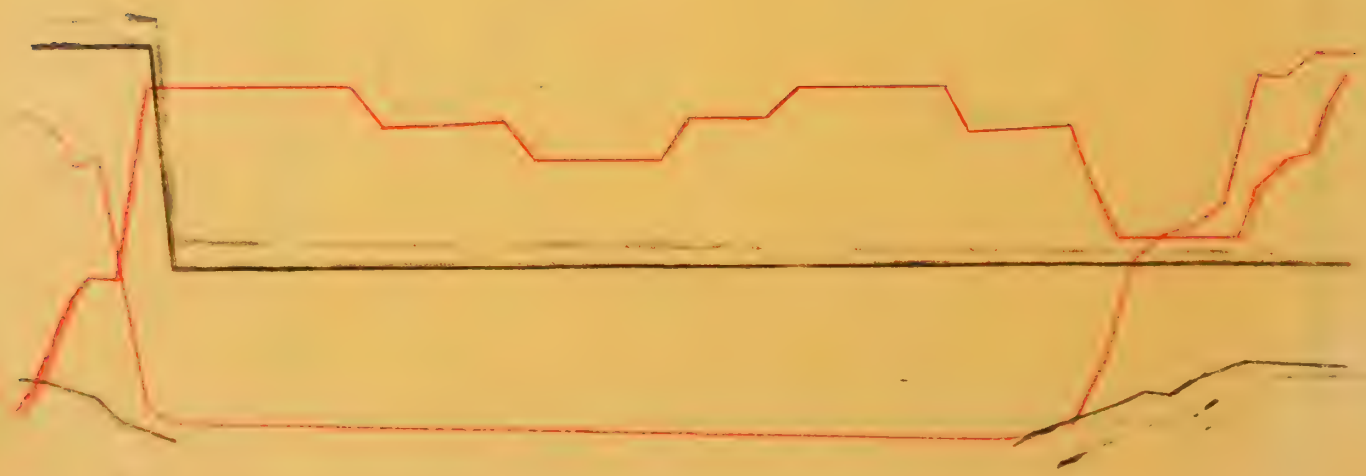
ORCHARDS



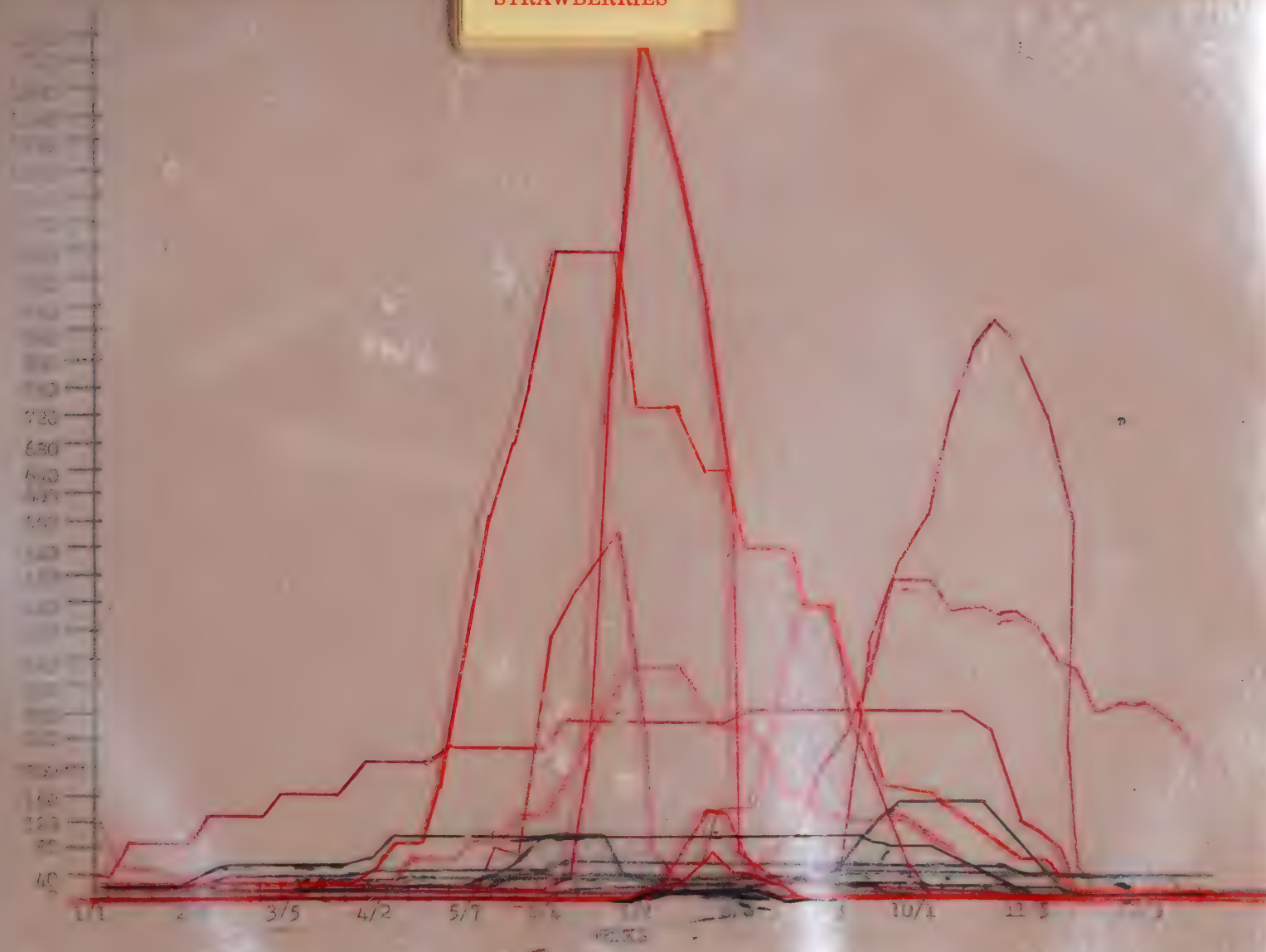


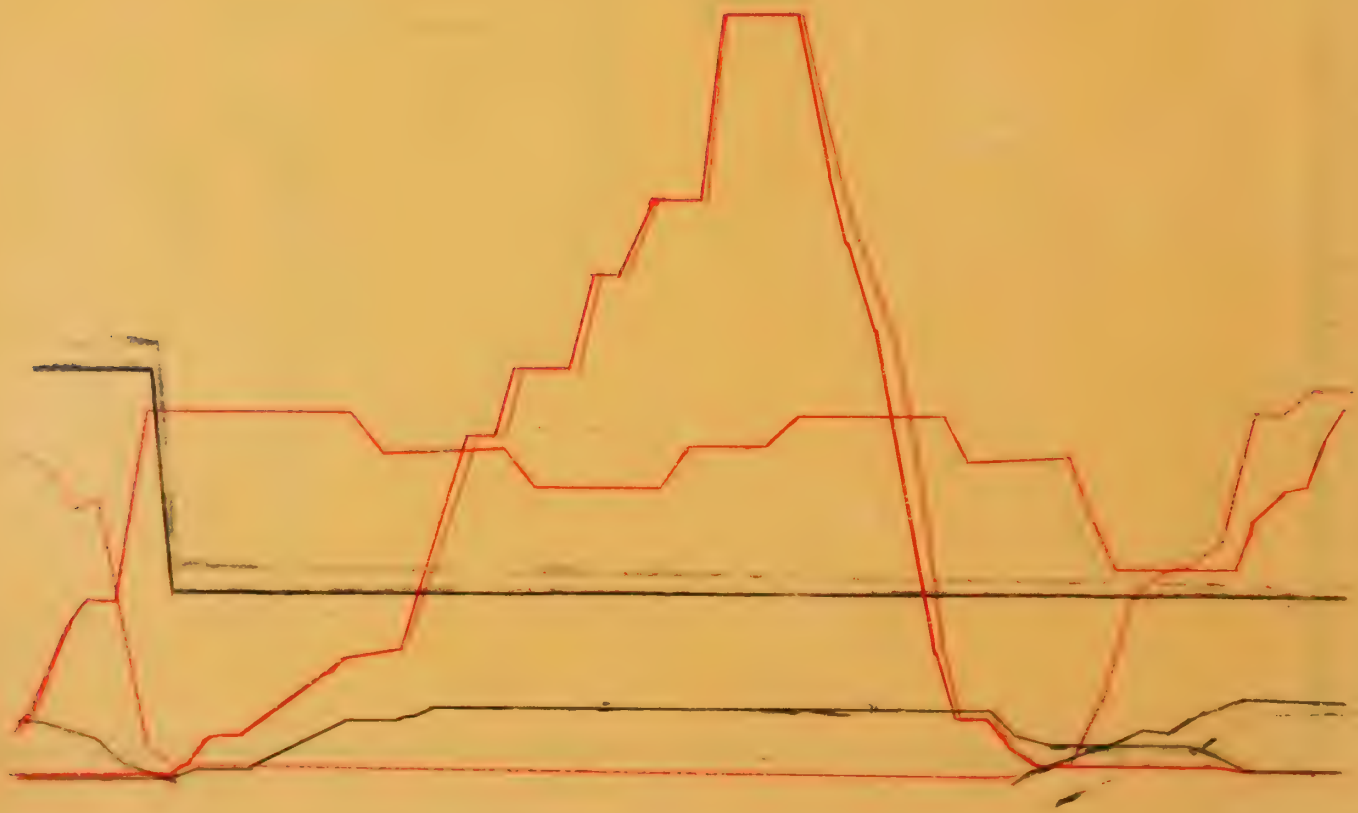
HORTICULTURE



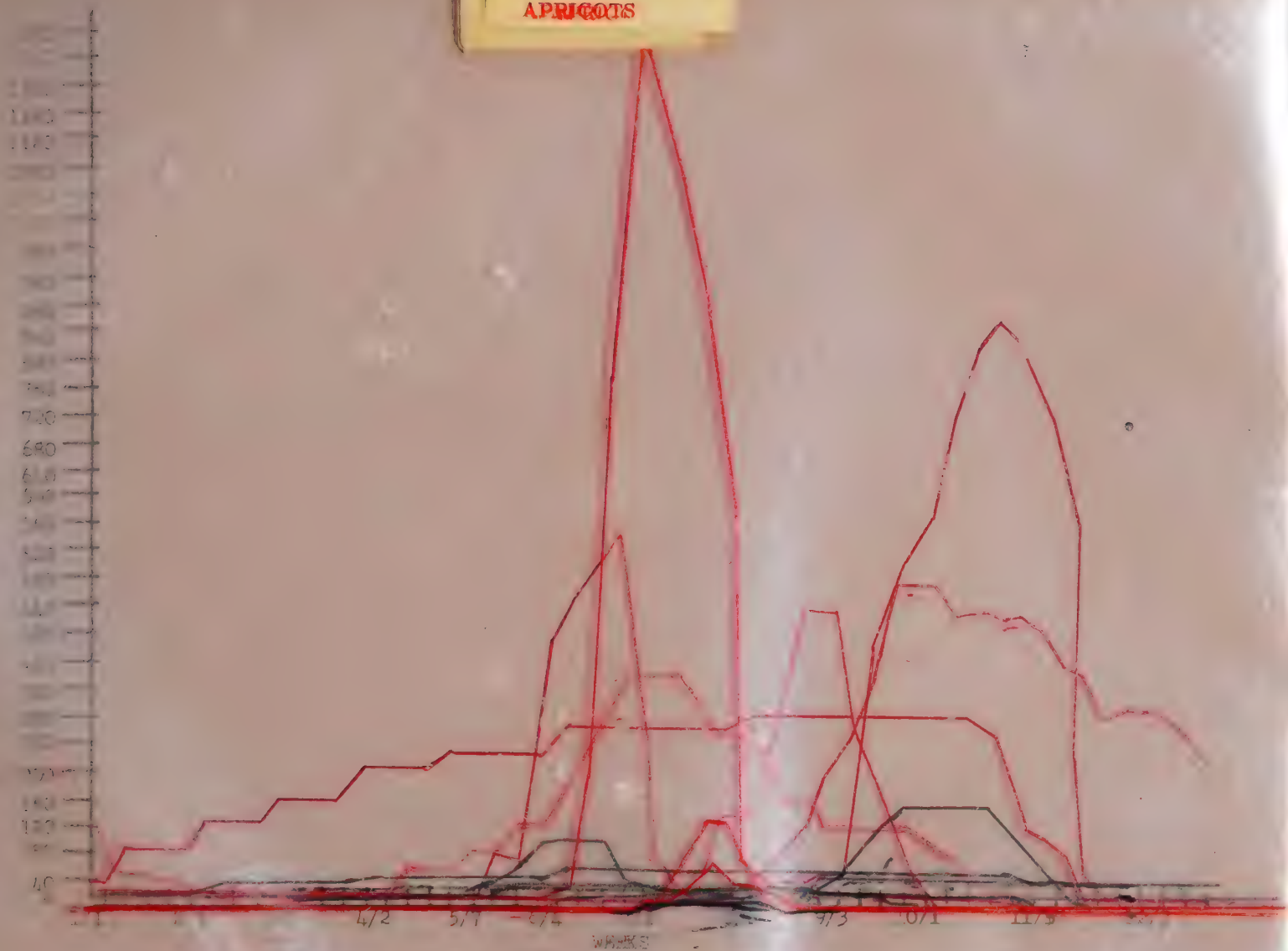


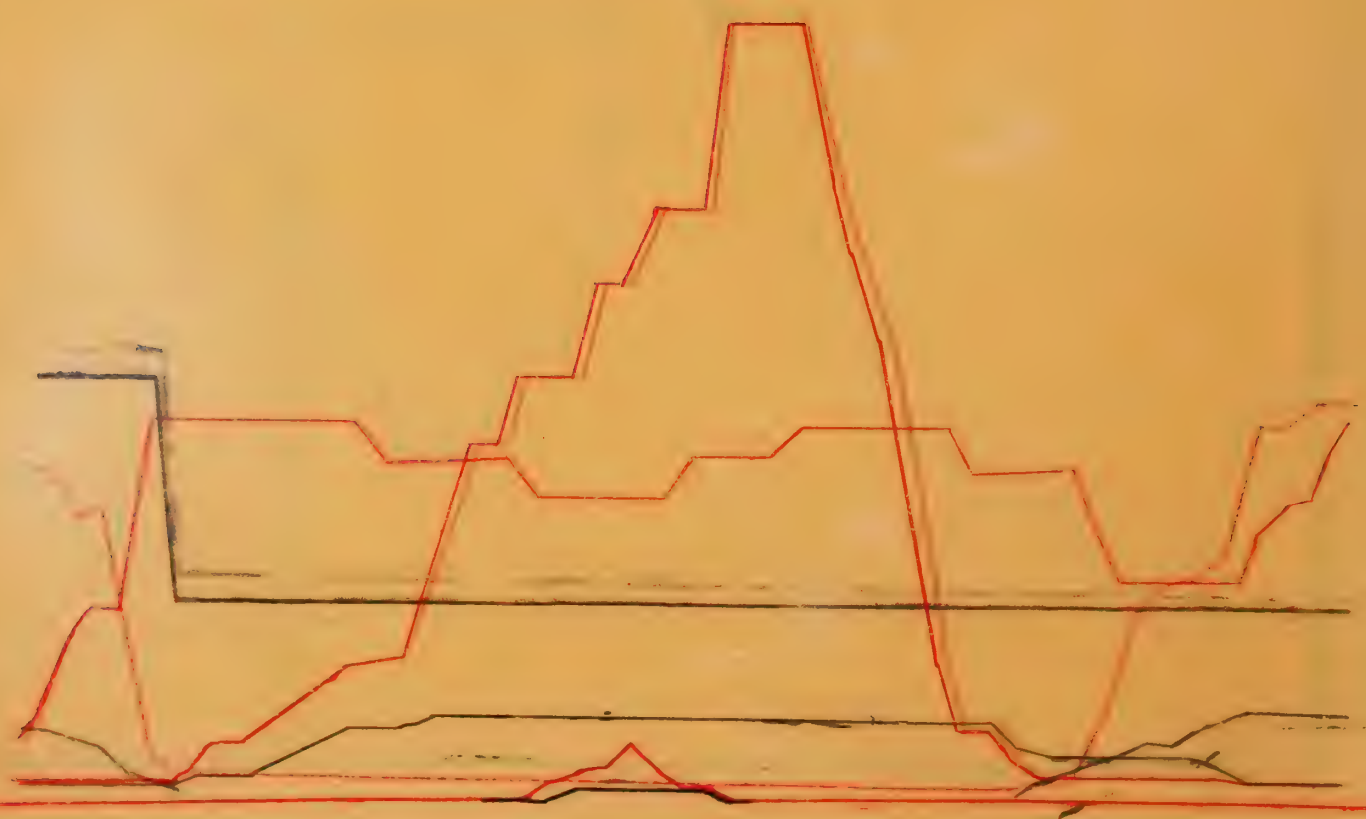
STRAWBERRIES



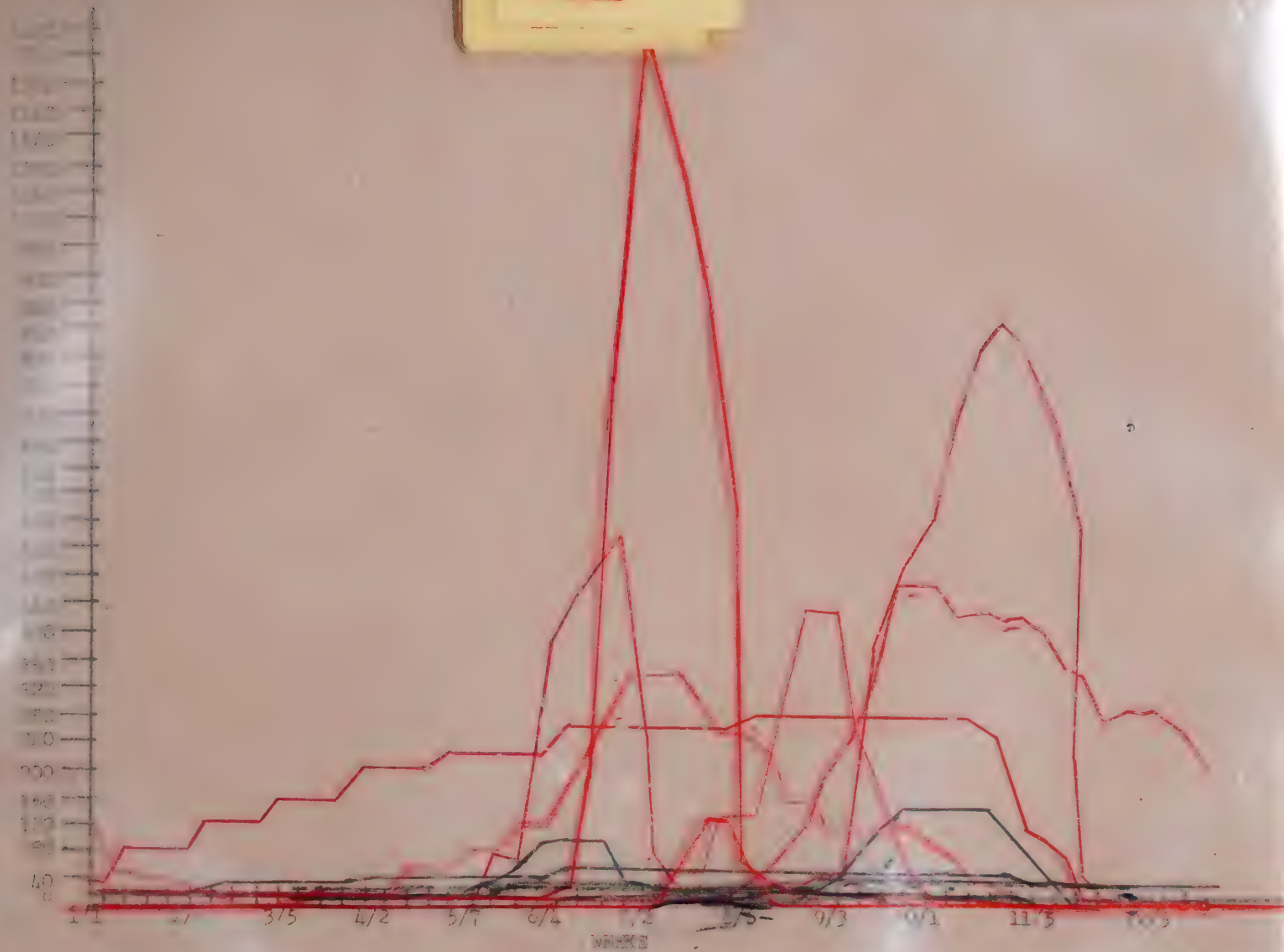


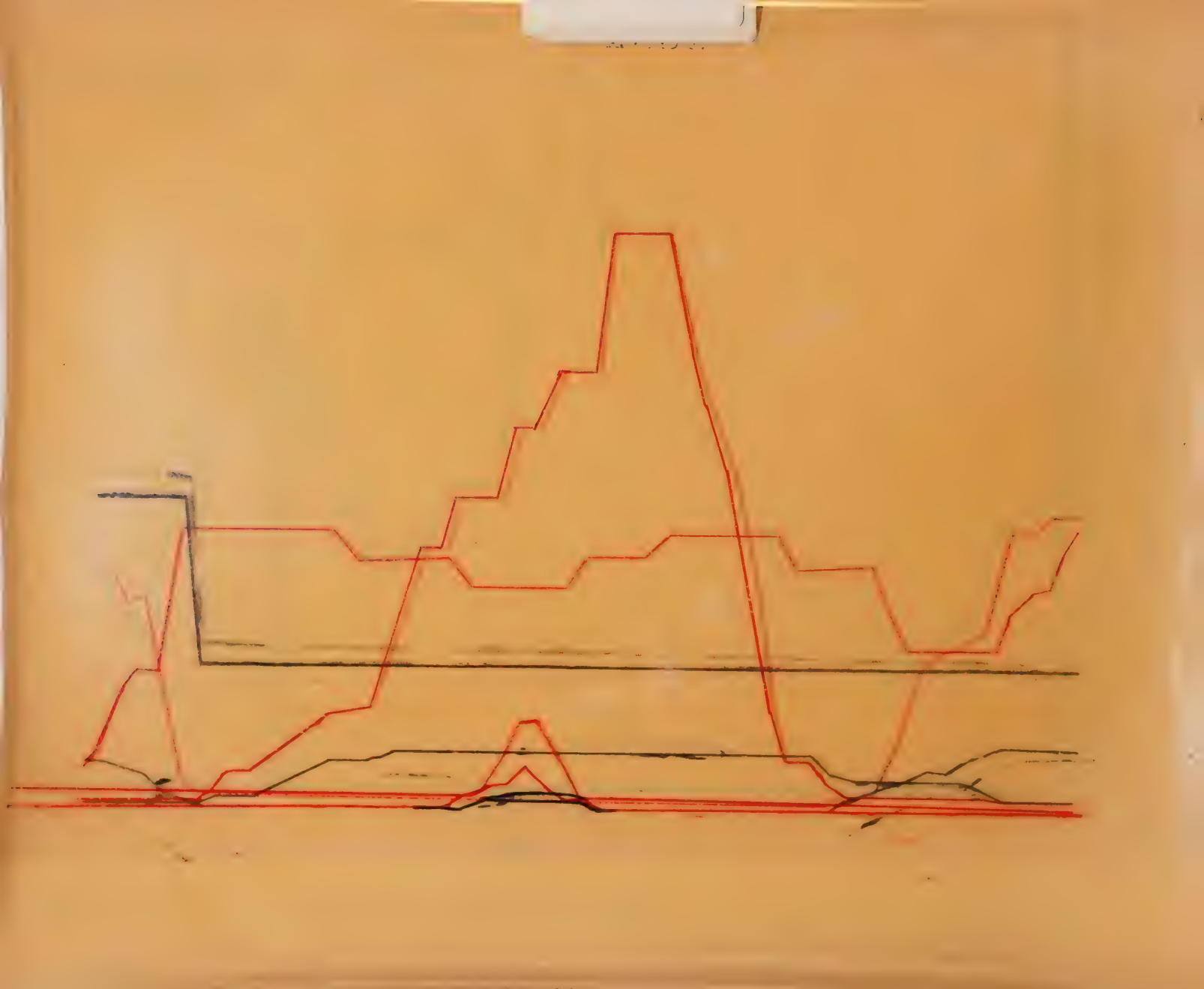
APRICOTS





PLUMS

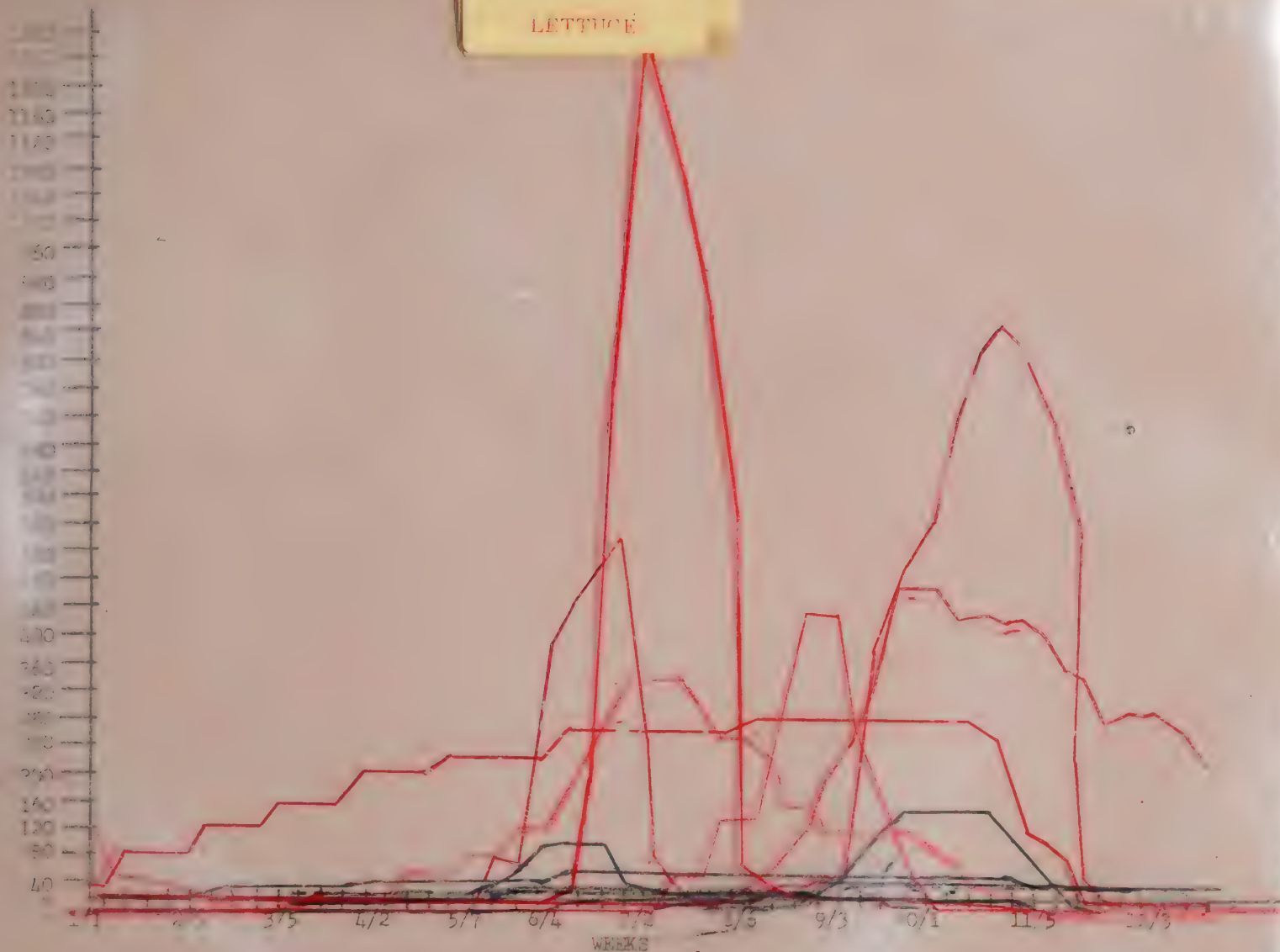


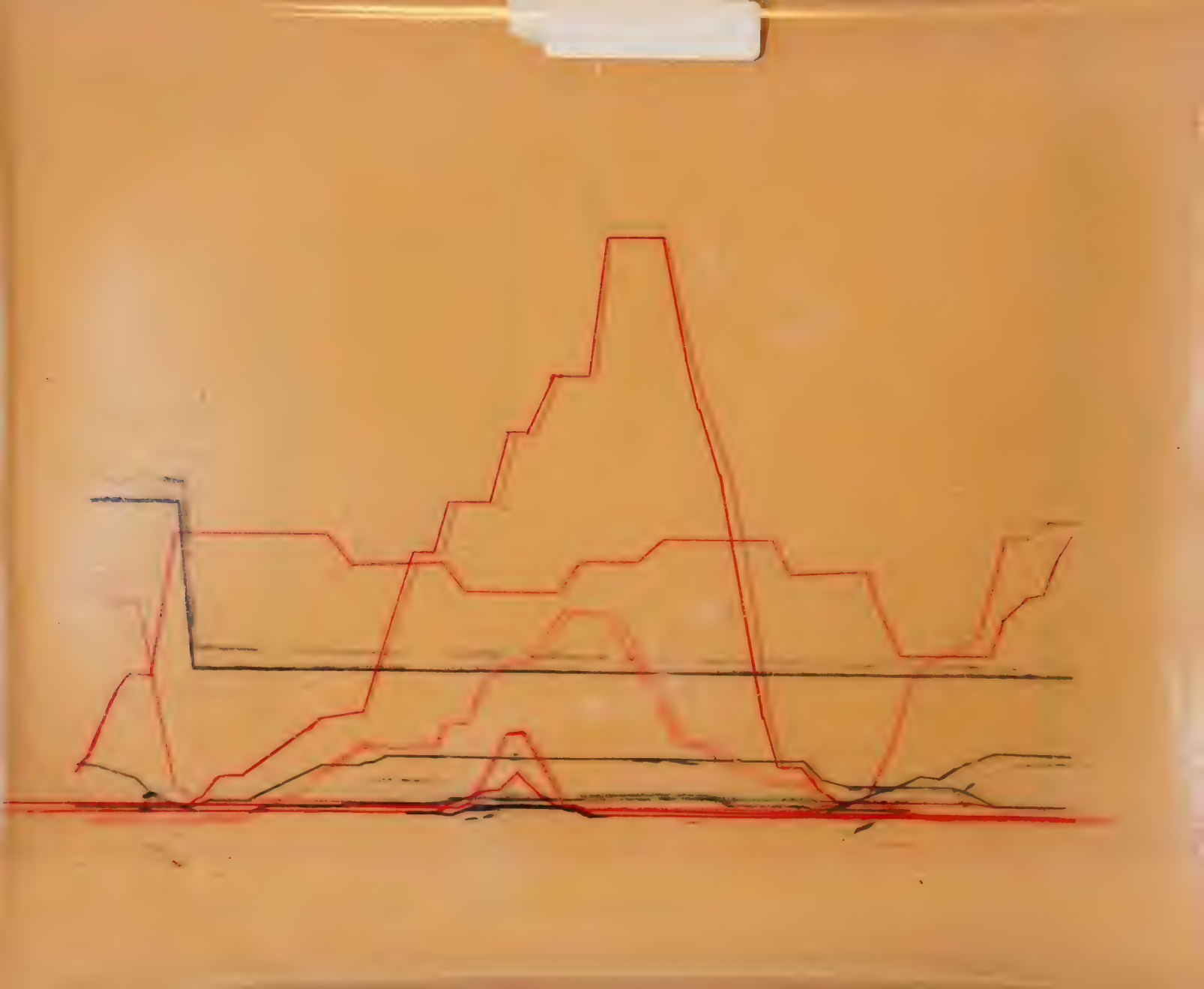


LETTUCE

NUMBER OF WORKERS

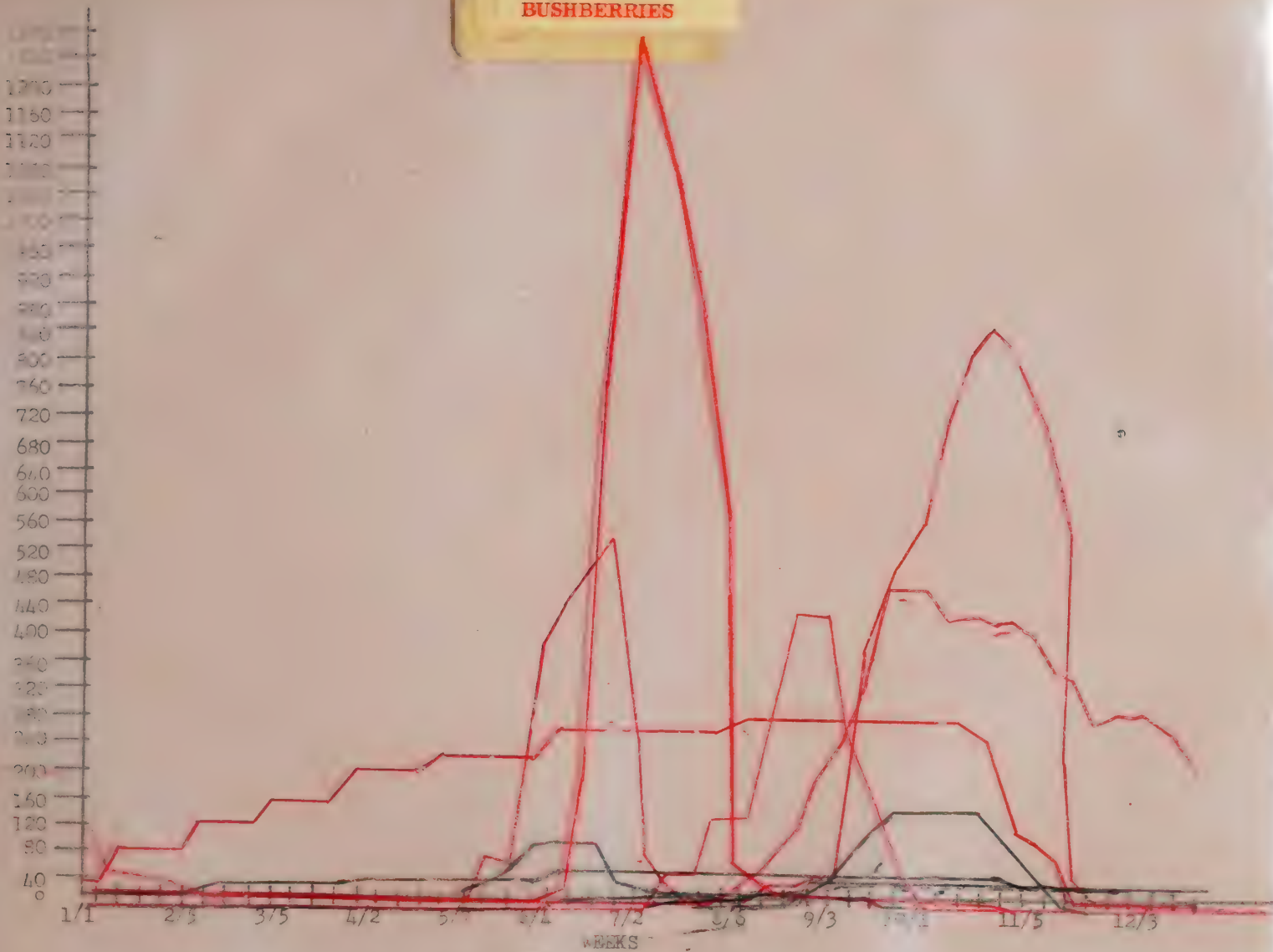
WEEKS

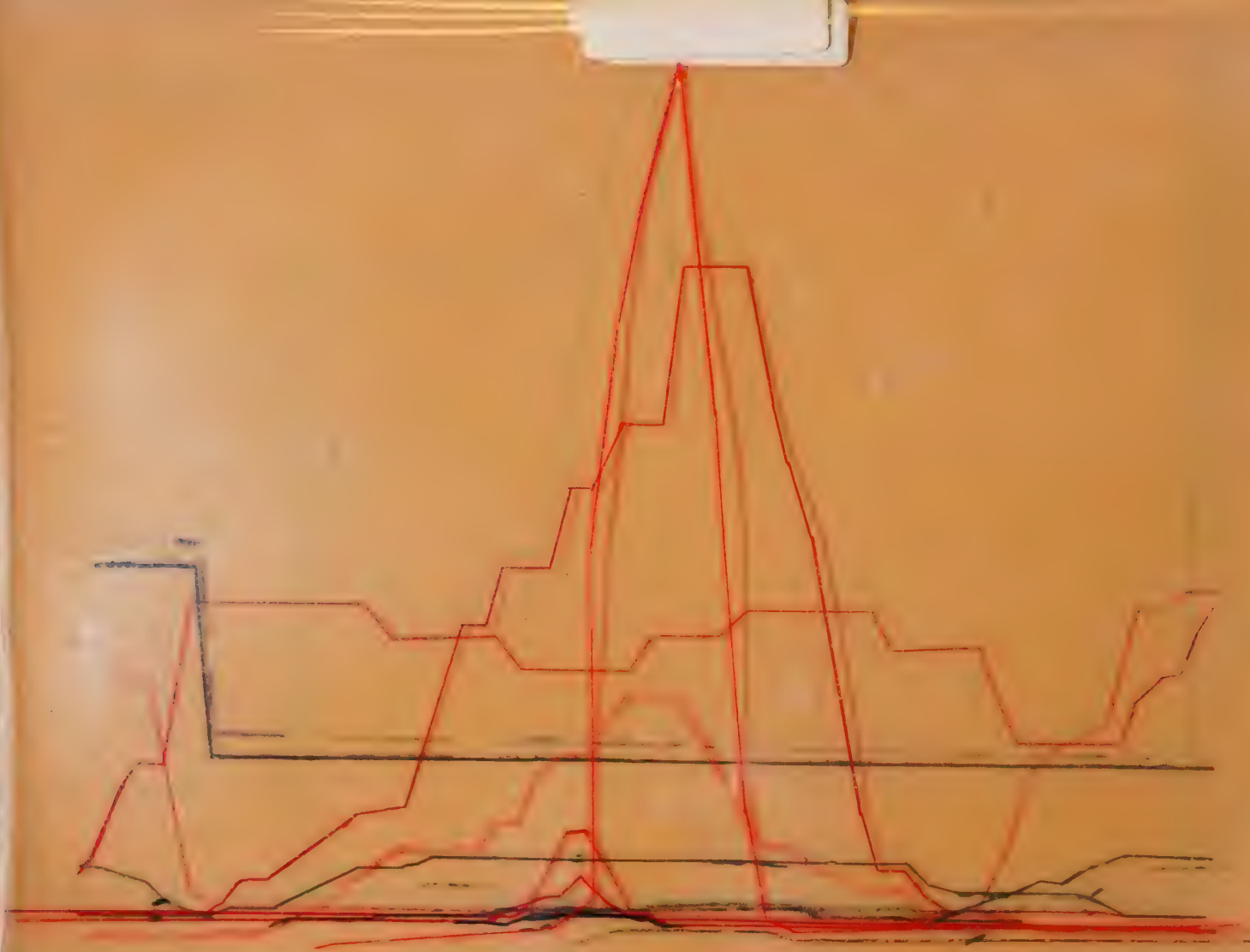




BUSHBERRIES

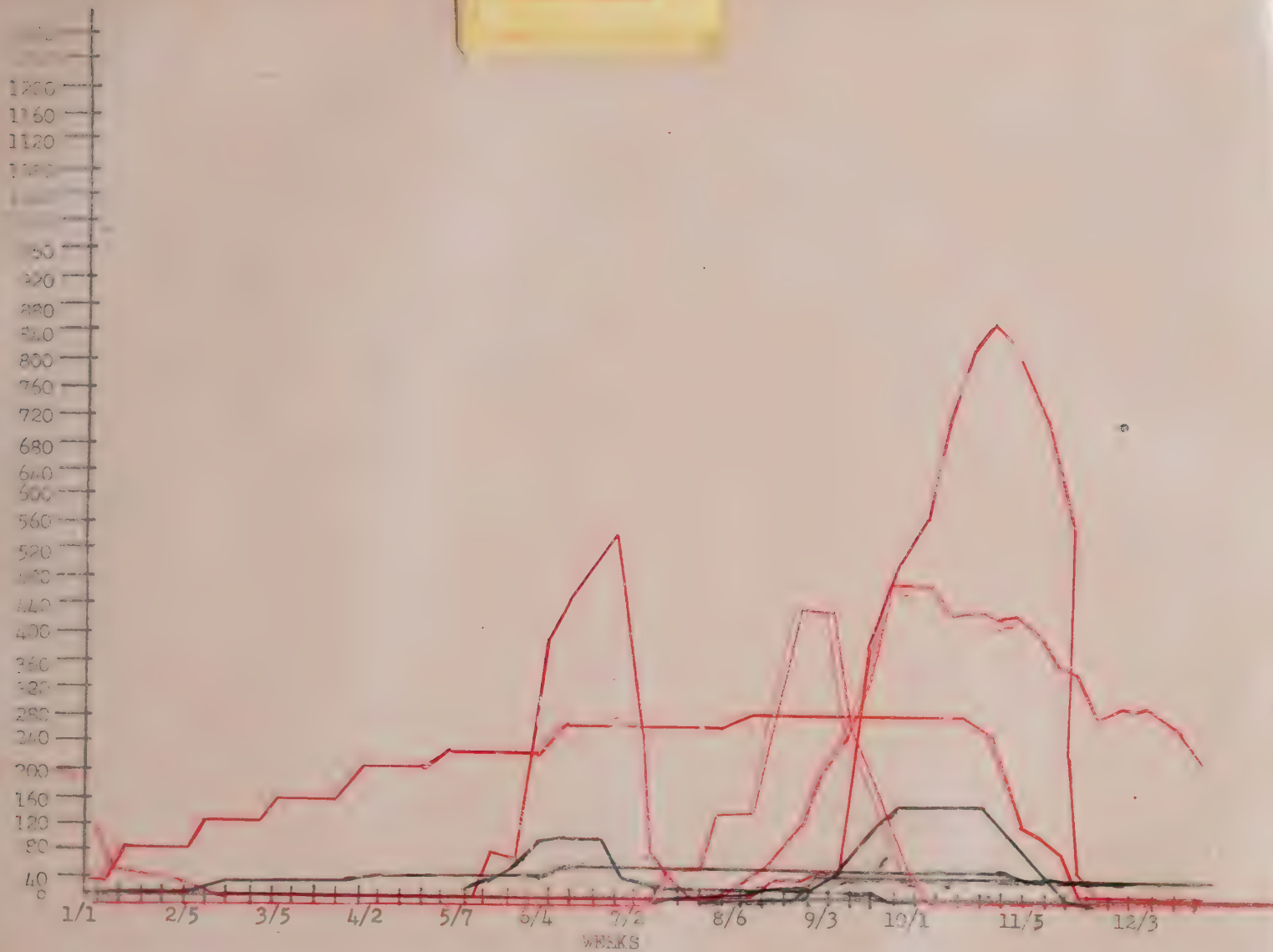
NUMBER OF WORKERS

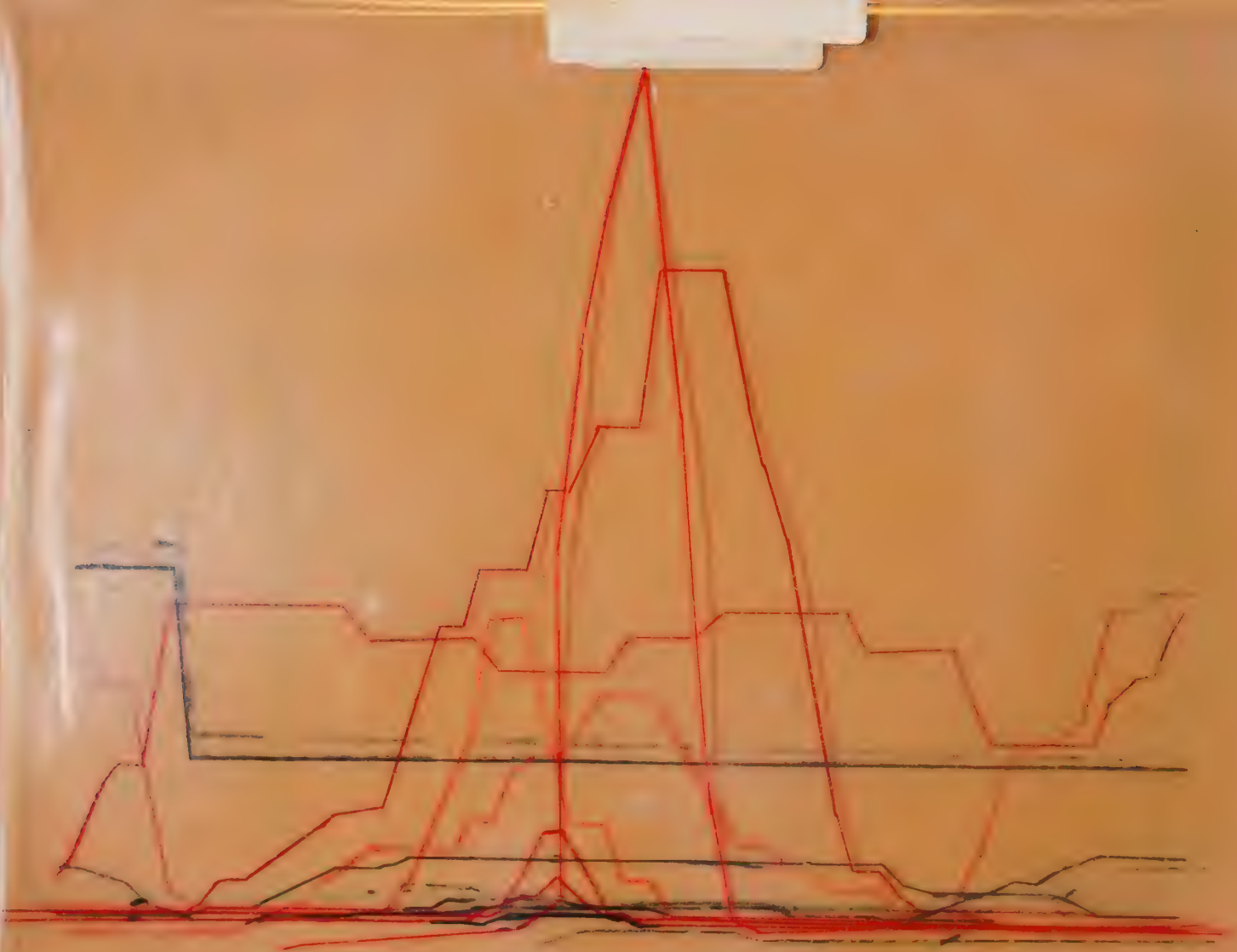




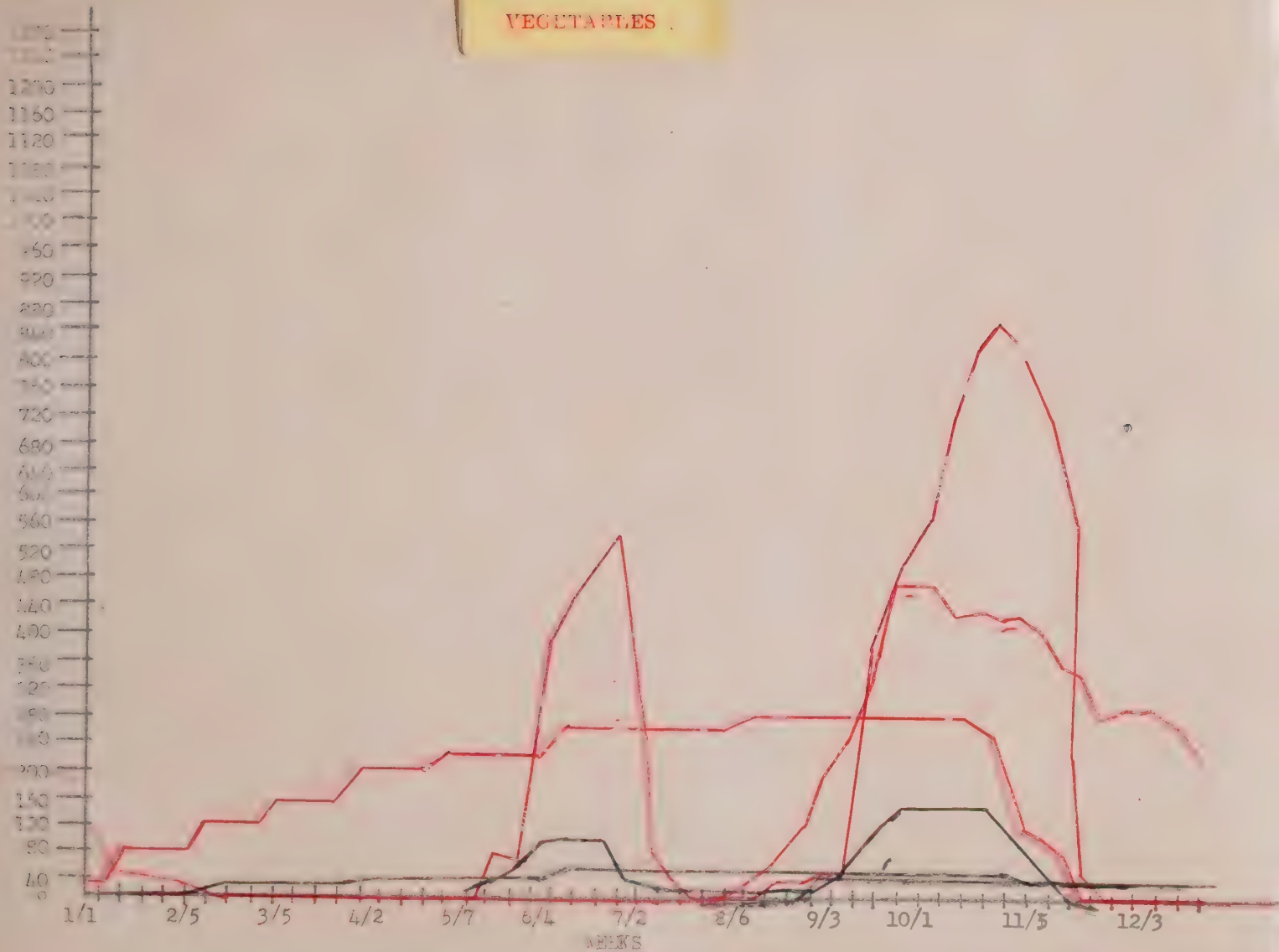
SNAP BEANS

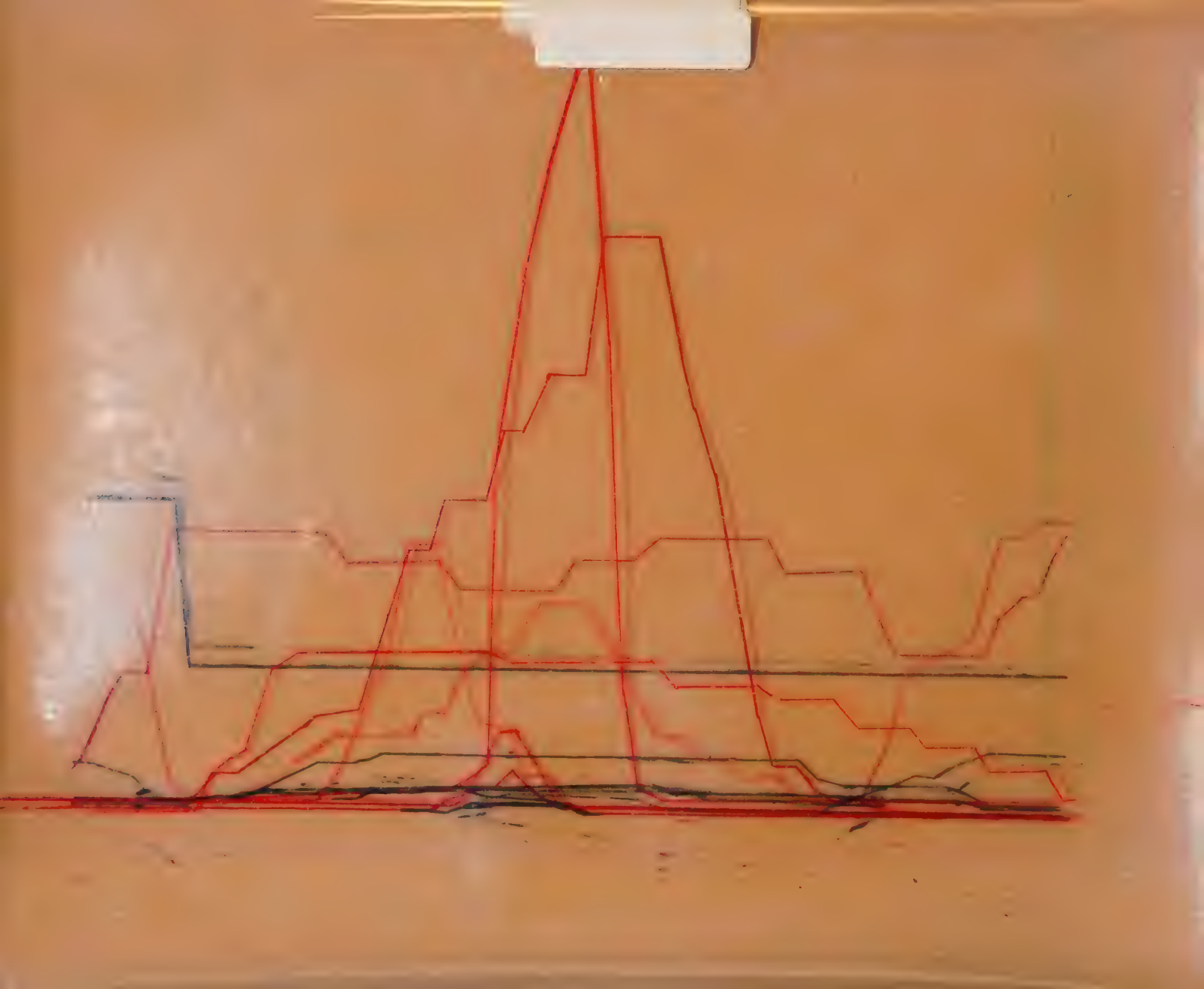
NUMBER OF WORKERS





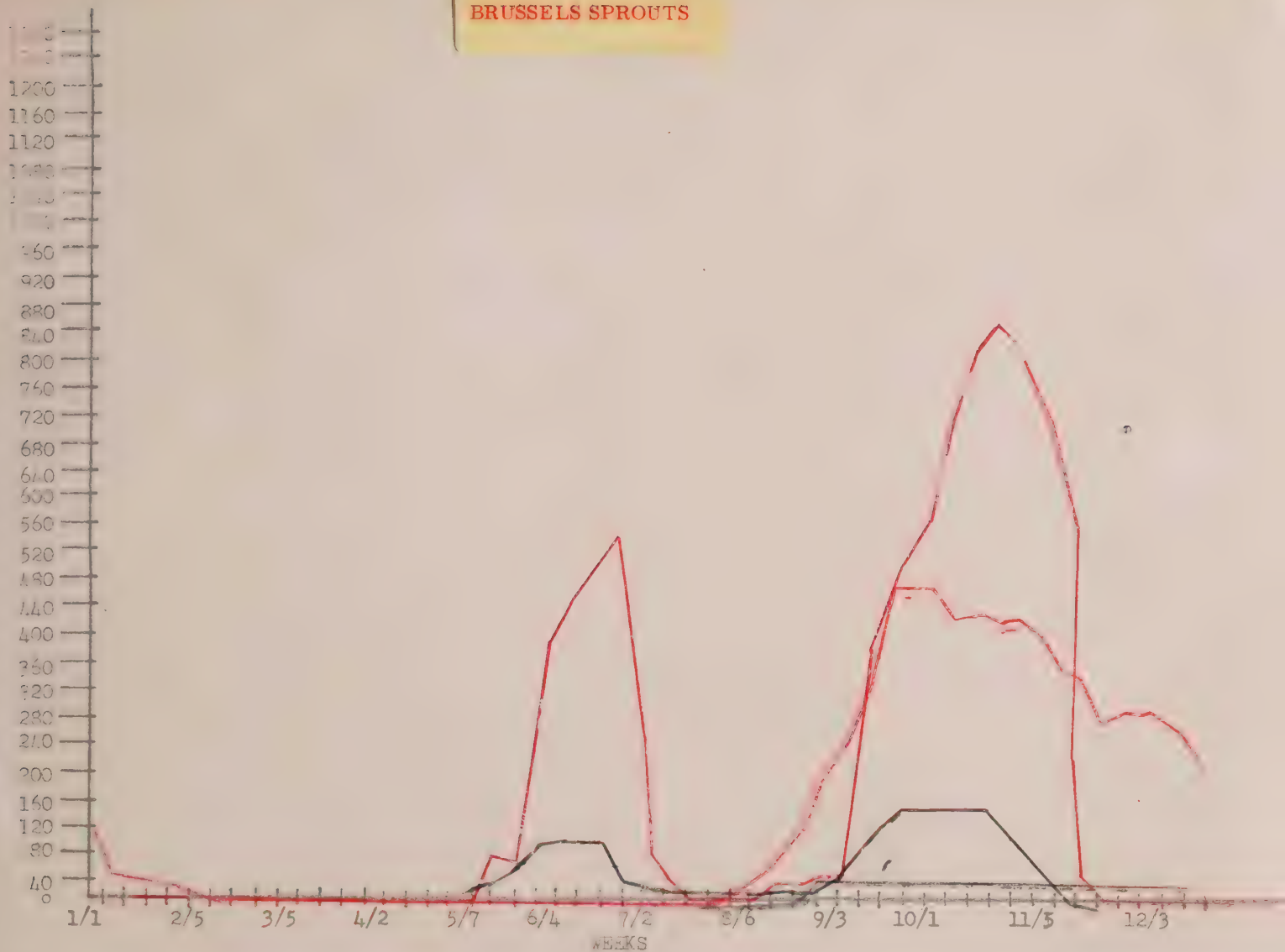
VEGETABLES

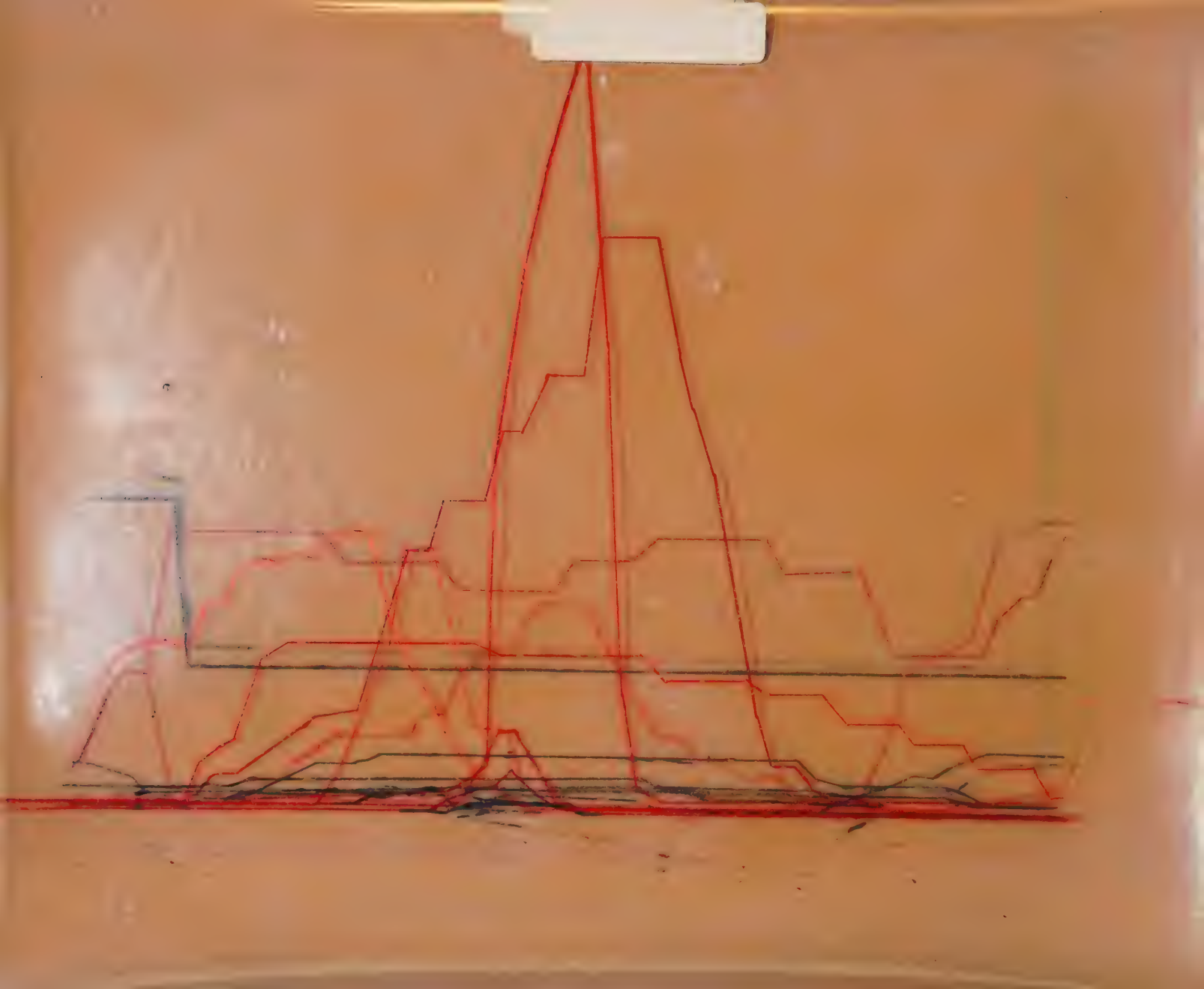




BRUSSELS SPROUTS

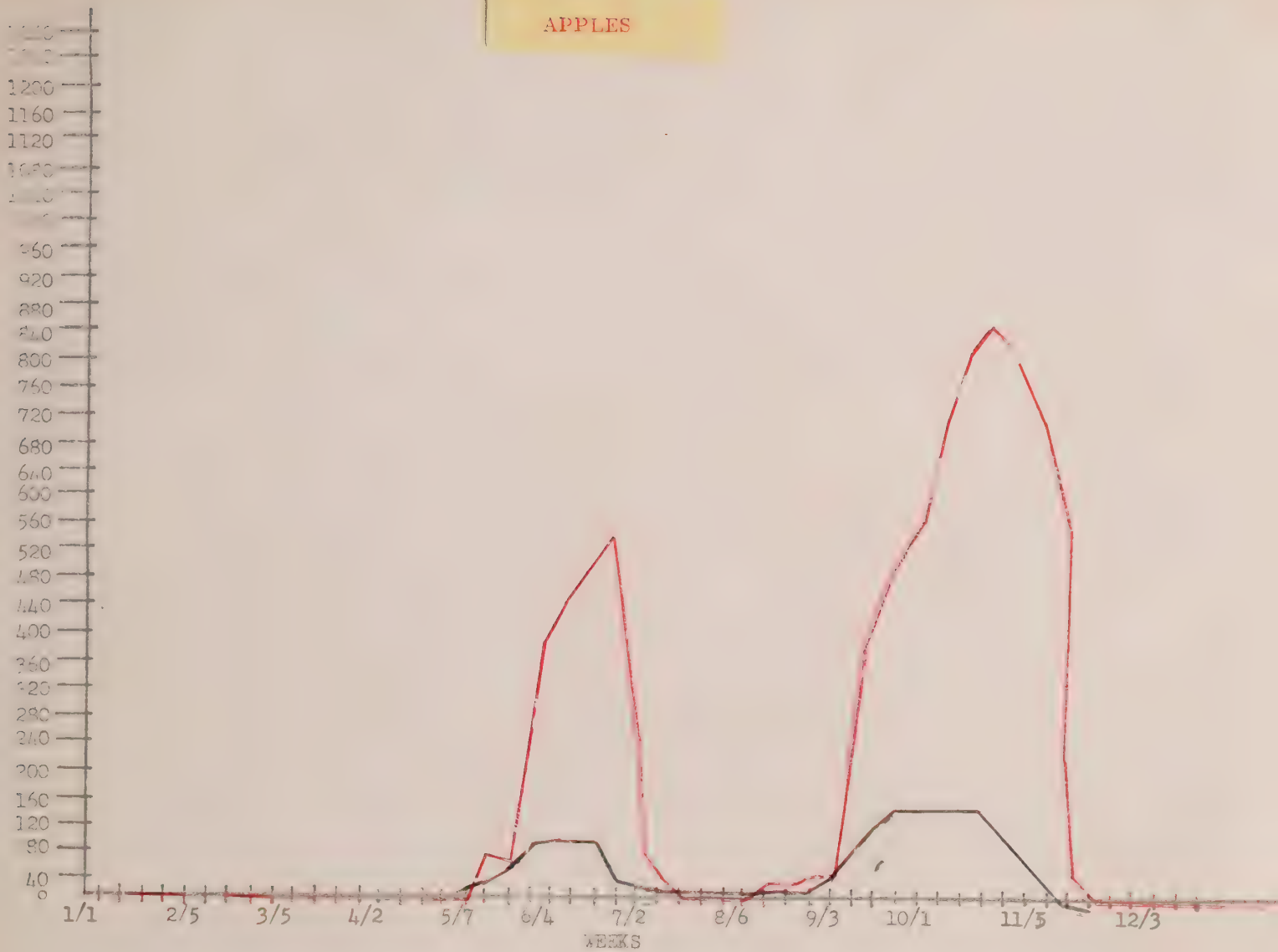
NUMBER OF WORKERS

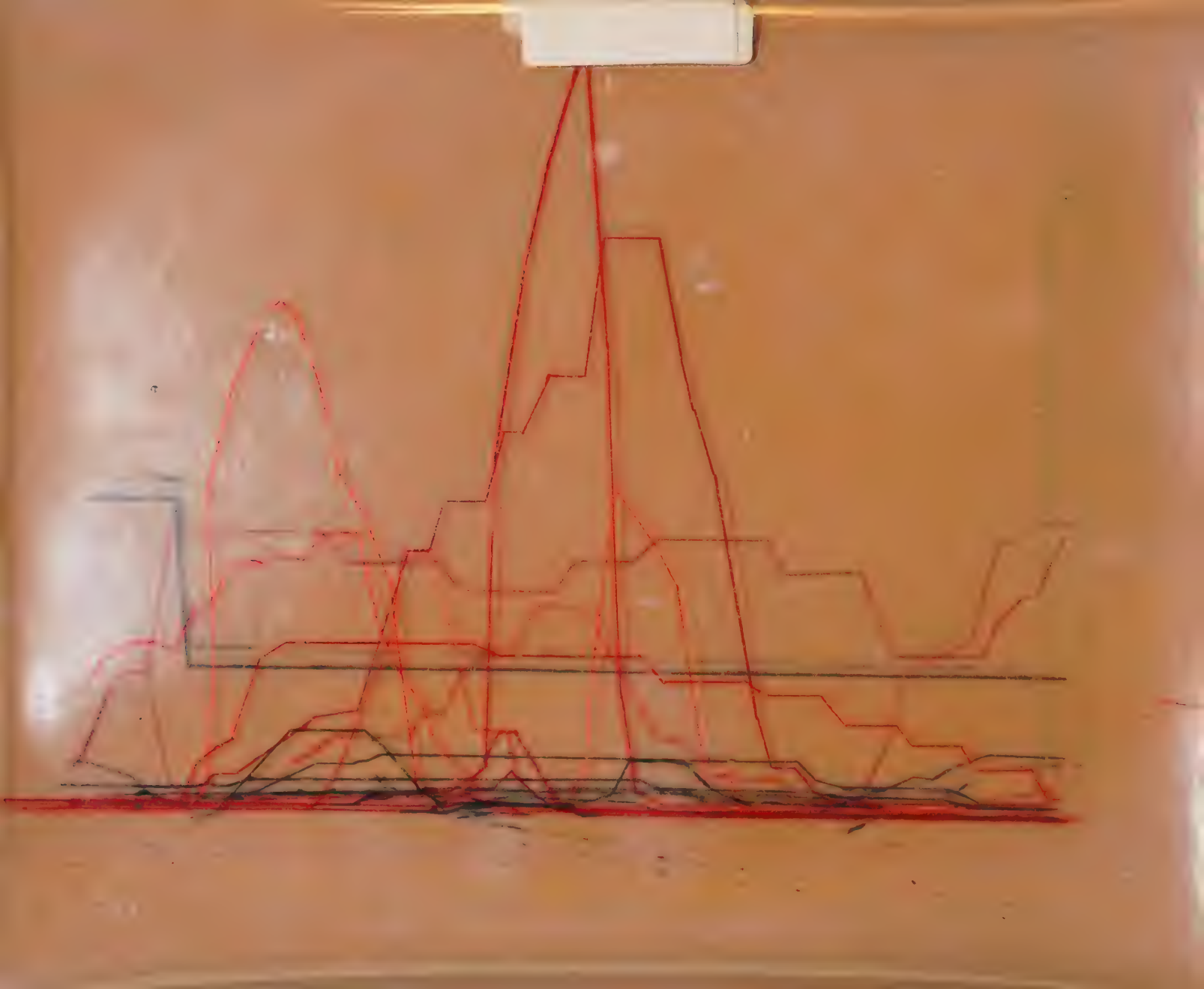




APPLES

NUMBER OF WORKERS





NUMBER OF WORKERS



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